INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

THO' I'M UNSUCCESSFUL MY PRINCIPLES MUST SUCCEED

Amanullah's Robust Note of Optimism

"I HAVE NEVER BEEN DEFEATED BY BACHA"

Treachery of Tribes Responsible for Exile

RELIGION IN KABUL-A MASK FOR SELF-INTEREST

—:o:—

Exclusive Statement to "The Chronicle"

"It was only my cherished principle that I should not be the cause of a sanguinary civil war and my repugnance for bloodshed which obliged me to renounce my throne and be an exile from my country," says the King Amanullah in the course of the exclusive statement which the Royal exil ewas gracious enough to grant to the "Chronicle" on Thursday evening at the Taj.

Proceeding Amanullah emphatically contradicted the statement that Bacha Saqqa inflicted a defeat on his forces. "It is absolutely baseless. Throughout the campaign my army has not encountered any force that could withstand it or get a victory over it.... I consider myself unsuccessful because of treachery and faithlessness of the tribes."

"Although personally I am unsuccessful my principles will never be a failure in Afghanistan, for I am sure that during the ten years of my hard labour and efforts I have at least succeeding in creating a mentality that will never allow Afghanistan to remain in this condition". This is the healthy note of optimism in which Amanullah concludes his statement.

—:o:—

"I have heard that people consider my leaving my country as the result of the defeat of Kandahar forces and the victory of the forces of Bacha Saqqo. I, therefore, think it necessary to state briefly that no such defeat has been inflicted on my forces. In spite of the heavy fighting at Ghazni we were never defeated". This was the emphatic statement made by King Amanullah in the course of an exclusive statement which the Royal exile was kind enough to give to "The Chronicle".

"The cause of my return to Kandahar was my desire to prevent bloodshed between Afghan tribes of the Duranis and the Ghilzais. As soon as I realised that some of the tribes such as Andoris and part of the Taraks, Otaks and Tokhis began to turn against one I withdrew myself and ceased further fighting on account of the peace-loving principle that I had ever cherished so long previously.

"I have never had nor have now the desire to be the cause of the extermination or ruin of my nation for my personal benefit.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

"It is quite an obvious fact that from the beginning of the Shinwari rising up to the time when the revolt spread throughout the whole Eastern and Northern Provinces. I had ordered my troops not to attack anywhere, but instead I continuously sent representatives to the rebels and tried to the utmost of my capacity to settle the affairs peacefully and by means of reasonable persuasion indueed them to become once more loyal to me.

JIRGAH AT LOI.

Their revolt was not based upon any good foundation whatsoever. They were against my ideas and considered them to be contrary to their own moral ideals and national traditions. These were all matters that had been discussed at the Loi Jirga consisting of 1,107 representatives of the whole country and were almost unanimously settled and passed by them. But as all my advice and the proclamation of the general amnesty did not produce any effect and the intrigue of those who were interested at first and afterwards afraid lest their evil deeds should betray them continued.

TO PUT DOWN ROBBER CHIEF.

I felt it my duty in order to stop further bloodshed, to abandon the throne in favour of my elder brother Inayatullah Khan. I, myself came to Kandahar to persuade and get the support of other loyal Afghan tribes for my brother, and owing to the insistance of the whole people of Kandahar and having the interest of my country and nation at heart. I was obliged once more to take the rein of Government in my hand; and as most of the Eastern Provinces repenting of their past misdeeds became once more loyal my only intention was to proceed against Bacha Saqqo and his band of thieves To this move most of the Afghan tribal leaders between Kandahar and Kabul showed their approval and friendly attitude. Hence I organised my forces consisting of regular and irregular troops to march towards Kabul.

BACHA'S ARMY SURRENDERS.

These forces were more than sufficient for defeating and breaking up the forces of Saqqo, for his army consisted of those men who had served in army, during my father's reign and my own and from continuous reports I received, it appeared that they were quite loyal to me and ready to hand over their arms as they had done on several occasions, for example, when they handed their arms to Wardaks who were fighting for my cause. Further on the arrival of my force at Mukkur the army of Bacha which was stationed there came over and handed their arms and also expressde the desire to fight at the front, on my behalf.

UNEXPECTED REVERSES.

Confident of the allegiance and promises of the tribes lying between Kandahar and Ghazni and knowing that Saqo's forces at Ghazni did not exceed 1000 men, I advanced towards Ghazni. But as soon as we arrived at Ghazni an unexpected and fresh revolt of Anders, a part of Taraks Otok and Tokhi tribes broke out. Hence in order to retrieve the situation, which had taken a diffe-

(Continued on page 12.)

CONFIDENT OF TRIUMPH.

Ex-King Amanullah who prefers exile to seeing his country drowned in intercine feuds, is confident of the ultimate triumph of the progressive principles for which he worked so hard.

THE DERBY

—:o:—

Final Acceptances

LONDON, May 30.

Following are the final acceptances for the Derby:—

Cragadour; Cavendo; Rattlin The Reefer; Trigo; Kopi; Osiris; Hunters Moon; Bosworth; The MacNac: Aristotle: N. P. B.; Montclare; Grand Prince; Posterity; Reedsmouth; Le Voleur; Barbizon; Mr. Jinks; Empire Builder; The Cardinian; Tom Peartree, Horus, Leonard; Reflector; Gay Day; P. D. Q. En Carde; Roberto, Brienz; Engleberg; Golden Rain; Walter Gay.—Reuter.

DERBY SWEEP TICKETS

—:o:—

SYNDICATE'S HUGE DEALS

LONDON, May 29.

An extraordinary interest in this year's Derby is held by Mr. James Sutters of London, commission agent, who is operating as the head of a Syndicate which recently paid £13,000 for three-quarter share of one of the Cragadour Stock Exchange Sweep tickets. Subsequently, after the report of Cragadour's unfitness, he bought for £12,000 three-quarter share of the other Cragadour ticket.

The syndicate has an interest in several other tickets, the total outlay involved being approximately £38,000.—Reuter.

BATH COURSE BETTING.

LONDON, May 29.

The Bath course betting on the Derby is 1,000 to 70 against WALTER GAY.

Walter Griggs, the trainer says that AESCULAPIUS does not run in the Derby.—Reuter.

KING TAKEN ILL AGAIN

—:o:—

LONDON, May 30.

It is officially stated that His Majesty the King has a feverish attack and is confined to bed.—Reuter.

RED POSTERS IN LAHORE

—:o:—

Policeman' Confession.

DID JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT

LAHORE, May 30.

The mystery about the series of fires in the N. W. Railway Carriage and Wagon Shops in Moghulpura during the early part of this month seems to have been solved. A railwayman, an oxy-acetylene welder employed in the shops, is alleged to have confessed to the City Magistrates that he committed all the arson and wrote red posters as a protest against the treatment received from his officers. The police have also arrested a constable who is alleged to be the author of the poster pasted on the platform threatening outbreaks of arson at a number of important stations of the railway. It is stated that this threat was the outcome of the police constable's desire to "see what would happen."—A. P.

"ARRANT NONSENSE"

—:o:—

SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT REGARDING INDIA

LONDON, May 30.

A correspondent in the "Morning Post" condemns the assertion recently made by Labour ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, that if only India's purchasing power is increased it would mean increased British prosperity through British manufactures finding wider market in India.

The correspondent characterises Mr. Snowden's statement as arrant nonsense and says that anyone knowing Indian conditions cannot but be fully aware that Swadeshi movement which is growing in India discourages and prohibits importing of British goods and that majority of Indians do not want British cotton manufactures or British steel ploughs or manures.

The correspondent concludes that Indians who read Mr. Snowden's statement will roar with laughter at naive statement.—Free Press Beam Service.

BACHA-AMANULLAH FIGHT IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR CITY, May 30.

A supporter of Bacha-e-Saqqao came into collision yesterday with a defender of Amanullah, following an altercation, resulting in injuries to the former's leg. He has been admitted into the Lady Reading Hospital and detained for treatment.—Free Press.

IN MAYO'S COUNTRY!

—:o:—

Young Negro Lynched

—:o:—

NEW YORK, May 30.

Lynching continues to raise its head still in the United States. A report has been received from Tennessee that the local citizens marched on the local jail, forced their way in, released from jail custody a young Negro prisoner accused of assaulting a White woman, summarily, judged him under the lynch law, found him guilty and lynching him finally hanged him on the nearest tree.—Free Press Beam Service.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

—:o:—

RECORD NUMBER OF DELEGATES

LONDON, May 30.

Geneva.—The Twelfth International Labour Conference which is attended by delegations from 50 out of 55 States members of the League of Nations (the largest number of delegations since the inception of the International Labour Office) was opened to-day. Dr. Brauns, the German ex-Minister of Labour, was elected President. The agenda includes questions on forced labour and hours of work of salaried employees. The Conference will also consider the report of International Labour Office on Unemployment.—Reuter.

SALVING GOLD FROM SUNK STEAMER

LONDON, May 30.

Paris.—An Italian concern is undertaking a fresh attempt to salve gold from the liner "Egypt" which sank off Brest in May 1922 'en-route' to Bombay from London.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S WAR DEBTS TO BRITAIN

—:o:—

REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN'S ALLEGATION

LONDON, May 29.

Paris.—Replying to the reecnt allegation by Mr. Snowden that France has not been paying her war debts to Britain, the Ministry of Finance has stated that although the Churchill-Caillaux agreement has not yet been ratified the annual payments therein provided have been regularly paid since 1926. Since 1919 France has paid to Great Britain about 127 millions sterling in virtue of various agreements.—Reuter.

NEW BELGIAN CHAMBER

BRUSSELS, May 29.

As a result of the Election, the new Chamber is composed of 76 Catholics, 70 Socialists, 28 Liberals, 11 Flemish Activists, 1 Communist and 1 Independent.—Reuter.

10 INDIANS ARRESTED IN SHANGHAI

—:o:—

Accused of Sedition

WORKING FOR INDEPENDENCE OF EASTERN COUNTRIES

SHANGHAI, May 30.

The British authorities have arrested and are bringing to trial 10 Indians accused of seditious activities. The arrested Indians, it is said, are members of the Eastern Oppressed Peoples' Association and were carrying on propaganda in Shanghai in favour of complete independence of Eastern nations.—Free Press Beam Service.

ELECTION SCENES IN BRITAIN

"Jix" Roughly Handled and Loud Speaker Clogged to Drown Premier's Speech

—:o:—

FLAPPER VOTERS AS EARLY BIRDS AT BOOTHS

LONDON, May 30.

The polling day in London was ushered in by cold, grey skies and bitter north-east wind. Many booths opened at 7 in the morning and voters shivered as they went in to support their candidates. Thousands of women arrived to take early advantage of their newly conferred franchise.

FLAPPERS AS EARLY BIRDS.

Clouds dispersed later in morning and warm sunshine favoured heavy polling. Women were early visitors at the booths. Crowds of shop-girls and typists 'en-route' to work stopped to record their votes.

POLLING OFFICER DIES AT HIS POST.

Mr. John Mcclelland, presiding officer at St. Leonard's Polling Station, died suddenly while on duty.—Reuter.

—:o:—

TORY CANDIDATE CHASED OUT OF MEETING

LONDON, May 30.

Exciting and riotous scenes occurred in Peterborough when howling and yelling crowds pursued Sir Leonard Brassey, the Conservative candidate for Peterborough at electors' meeting held yesterday night.

The crowd thrust clay into the loud speakers installed at the meeing for purpose of drowning Premier Baldwin's appeal which was being broadcasted just then.—Free Press Beam Service.

"YOU ARE A LIAR"

—:o:—

"JIX" ROUGHLY HANDLED AT MEETING

LONDON, May 30.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, experienced quite an unusually rough treatment at the hands of electors at a meeting held at Twickenham. A number of hecklers had handed him previously written questions which they expected him to answer.

Sir William, however, tore those written questions which immediately led to severe outburst of temper on the part of the audience. There were shouts of "Liar" and a degree of commotion which made further progress of the meeting impossible.—Free Press Beam Service.

COMMUNISTS ATTACKED AT ALDERSHOT

LONDON, May 30.

The Communist propaganda in Aldershot in the midst of military received another severe check when a crowd attacked the body of Communist preachers while holding their usual propagandist meetings.

The crowd broke the platform, knocked the speaker down, making him unconscious. The police intervened again and the injured Communist was removed to the hospital.—Free Press Beam Service.

"NOTHING TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM

—:o:—

LONDON, May 30.

"Family party" pollings are not unusual, father, mother and grown up children voting together. Women motorists are very active, taking voters to the booths. Enthusiasm and keenness of women are everywhere noticeable. Their remarks to inquisitive press interviews showed intelligent appreciation of the issues. One woman who brought party of girls in a motor car said that she herself was not voting because she had studied views of all three parties and she disagreed with them all. Another woman said "whichever party wins will do so by our votes. I would not miss it for worlds".—Reuter.

PARTY CHIEFS DELIVER LAST SPEECHES

LONDON, May 29.

Speaking at Preston Mr. Baldwin repeated his previous declaration that his policy was not one of promises. He said: "We prefer deeds to words. I have never tried to raise the cheers of the crowd, but I have tried to do something during the last four or five years, and I am determined to go on. Whatever be the verdict, I am not one to complain. I shall accept it cheerfully."

Mr. Lloyd George reiterated his conviction that the Government was doomed and declared again that the Liberal party could and would conquer unemployment.

Mr. Macdonald asked the electors for a record majority for his party. He said: "We want ten million votes, and no minority Government."

At the respective party headquarters, each of them expresses confidence in the result. At the Conservative headquarters, it is stated that there have been no indication of a landslide anywhere. The belief is maintained that the Conservatives will have a clear majority of 57 seats over the two other parties.

Liberal headquarters say that in the past week prospects have improved 60 per cent, and they were good before that. The utmost *enthusiasm and hope prevails. They have most reason to be hopeful*

The Labour Headquarters say,—"Returns from all parts of the country indicate that the Industrial districts will give the party majorities. What is more surprising is that the rural constituencies are giving us lead this time. Even in Devon and Cornwall where other parties previously had matters to themselves candidates and agents are full of expectancy. In London we shall capture enough seats to create a record for the Labour party. We do not only hope to win back those lost at the last General Election, but the constituencies in West London are showing signs of support. We believe some will be won. We expect to have in the new Parliament a majority over Conservatives and Liberals. Labour Government will certainly succeed the Baldwin administration."

At the last Election in 1924, the state of parties was:—

Conservatives	413
Labourites	150
Liberals	40
Irish Nationalist	1
Independents	4
	608

ELECTION FORECASTS.

On the Stock Exchange there have been for the last two months dealings in Election forecasts. These have throughout anticipated considerable reduction in the number of Conservative seats. To-day's Stock Exchange quotations are Conservative 269, Labourites 246, Liberals 98 and Independents 7.—B. O. W.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 29.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.56
October	Unquoted.
January	Unquoted.

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

July	18.52
October	18.64
January	18.73

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 29.

July	18.33	—.25
October	18.50	—.21
December	18.63	—.15
January	18.63	—.14
March	18.78	—.12
Middling Spot	18.70	—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 29.

July	18.42	—.21
October	18.42	—.15
Middling Spot	18.62	—.23

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. P. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11|9-3|4.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 11|11-1|4.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11|11.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11|11-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot, Sellers 10-3|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushed dol. 97 up 1|4.
July per bushed dol. 100-1|8 up 1|4.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.04-1|4 up 1|4.
"Tone of market rather better."

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 29.

Silver: Market is quiet.

Spot	24-5|8
Forward	24-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 29.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-1|8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.33-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.06-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	34.31
T.T. Milan on London	92.64
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.06
T.T. London on Prague	163.75

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(In thousands.)
(Week ending 24th May, 1929.)

	This week	This season
Brought into Sight	80	15,041
Receipts at U S Ports	43	9,207
Exports from America—		
To Great Britain	5	1,794
To Continent	25	4,149
To Japan, Canada, etc.	14	1,667
Total	44	7,610
World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	224	14,080
Deliveries to Spinners—		
Great Britain (all kinds)	35	2,456
Visible Supply—		
Stocks at American Ports		1,140
Stocks at American Interior Towns		447
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,630
Total		3,217
Last week		3,361
Difference on week		—144
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		1,045
Exports of American Cotton to India	Nil	5,400 bales

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 29.

	Opening.	Closing.	
May	9.98	9.92	plus .02
June		9.83	plus .02
July	9.91	9.85	plus .02
August		9.85	plus .03
September		9.84	plus .04
October	9.88	9.84	plus .05
November		9.83	plus .06
December		9.83	plus .06
January	9.86	9.84	plus .06
February		9.85	plus .06
March	9.90	9.88	plus .06
April		9.89	plus .06
May		9.90	plus .05
Middling pot		10.20	plus .08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	2,500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 29.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.25	plus .10
Scinde, Fine	6.50	plus .10
Scinde Superfine	6.75	plus .10
Bengal, Good	6.00	plus .10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25	plus .10
Bengal, Fine	6.50	plus .10
Oomra, Good	6.75	plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.05	plus .10
Oomra, Fine	7.35	plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	8.20	plus .10
Broach, Fine	8.45	plus .10
Broach, Superfine	8.70	plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 29.

May	16.20
July	16.20
October	16.44
November	16.40
January	16.70
March	16.76
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.05

LONDON METALS.

London, May 29.

Copper, Braziers, £98.
Yellow Metal, £76.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £24.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £197-3|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 29.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £19-3|8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132-1|2.
National Bank £50-1|2.
Eastern Bank £6-3|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-7|8.
Conversion Loan £77.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £101-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £52-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-3|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £67-5|8.
Consols £54-3|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-1|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 29.

Demands Bills 484.56

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Paid Float 37|3.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers May-June 37|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Sellers Float 41|3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Shipment Nominal July 49|-.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 29.

May close at 7s. 9 1|2d. up 1-7|8d.
July close at 7s. 11 1|2d. up 1-7|8d.
Oct. close at 8s. 1 7|8d. up 1-1|2d.
Dec. close at 8s. 3d. up 1-1|2d.

LINSEED

London, May 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £17-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid May-June £15-10-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers July-Aug. 28|3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Delivery Paid Sept.-Dec. 28|3-3|4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 29.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7. quality) Spot 16-3|4.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 30.

In sympathy with a sharp decline of 25 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 328|- for Broach J.-A. delivery and improved to Rs. 329|- on general covering. Later on prices improved on firm Liverpool opening advices and quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under.

Broach J.-A.	329	8	0
Broach A.-M.	339	8	0
Oomra July	288	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	302	0	0
Bengal July	231	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	251	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30.

Aug.	22.50—1.40
Nov.	217.00—1.90

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 30.

Bengal 251 D/J.
Bengal 231 July.
Broach 338 A/M.
Broach 328 J/A.
Oomra 300 D/J.
Oomra 287 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	241	236	228	221
Sind	248	238	230	223
Punjab	238	233	225	218
Rajputana	241	236	228	221
Broach	341	336	329	324
S D	356	351	344	339
P A	341	336	329	324
Dholera	329	324	317	312
Kalajin	333	328	321	316
Cutch	351	346	339	334
Surat	416	411	404	399
Rajpipla	411	406	399	394
Oomra No. 3	298	292	285	270
C P No. 1	318	312	305	290
C P No. 2	308	302	295	280
Khandesh			260	245
Mathia		240	225	215
Southern Western				349

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 30.

200 Volkart Bros. Limbdi 321
100 Do. Badarpur 324
100 G G Kesha & Co. Khamgaon 267
100 Do. Hingoli 268
100 Do. Karanja 253
300 Do. Ujjain 282
100 Do. Khamgaon 271
200 Do. Shegaon 272
100 Do. Jalna 270
100 Do. Manmar 250
100 Do. Nimarkheri 270
100 K Devchand & Co. Manmar 241
100 Do. Malkaphr 252
100 A Damodar & Co. Broach 332
100 Kotak & Co. Broach 318
100 Toyomankwa K Jaora 260
100 Lanwli & Co. Kuradwadi 278
100 S J Devid Mill Sirhind 240
100 Kotak & Co. Broach 318

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	240/45	
Bengal Fine	235/37	
Bengal F.G.	230	215
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235/37	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	228/30	215
Wardha-Hingt Fine	300	276
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	275
Yeotmal Fine	290	265
Arvi Fine	285/90	270
Amraoti Fine	280/85	260
Koamgaon-Akola Fine	275/80	250/55
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	260	230
Muthia Fine	235	215/20
Muthia F.G.	225	210
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	295	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	285	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	285	260
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	260/70
Burwah Sonavad Fine	280/85	260
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	385	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	465	
Busoga	475	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 30.

	Bales.
Cotton	15,860
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,495
Linseed	8,768
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	790
Gingellyseeds	123
Poppyseeds	191
Groundnuts	7,358
Castorseeds	9,697
Rice	18,831
Myrabollams	4,167
Cottonseeds	4,607
Gram	1,489
Joowar	583
Coal	4,976 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 30.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48|7; closing 47|14.
Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 50|7; lowest Rs. 49|12; closing Rs. 49|14.
Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|6|0; closing Rs. 4|6|6.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|12; closing Rs. 50|12.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B C Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 June.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 June.
London Banks buying D D 1/5 15/16 June.
London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 June.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 277/12
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 164
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 1/8 30th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 31/32 29th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 29th inst.
London/Belgium 34.909 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19-1/2 29th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4/4/11 28th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/8 28th inst. 24 5/8 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 11/16 28th inst. 24 5/8 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 3/8 28th inst. 53 9/16 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 13/32 per cent 28th inst. 5 3/8 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 28th inst. 5 7/16 per cent 29th inst.
Imperitl Bank Ratt 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 per cent 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China and India small buyers. Continent sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Ds. 71/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/8
4-1|2 per cent bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/9.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1971 Rs. 80|-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/6/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 30.

2 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 months discounts 5 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
One month 3-3/4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay May 29.

London Ready	24	11	0
London Forward	24	10	0
America	53	10	0
China Opening	2	5	2
China Closing	2	5	1
Ready	56	11	0

Vaisakh opening 56|11 56|10 56|11.
Jeth opening 56|6 4' 56|6.
Asad opening 56|4 56|2 56|4.
Tejimundi:—

Jeth	0	11	0
Asad	1	1	0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 29.

Ready	21	6	9
Jeth	21	6	9
Asad	21	7	3
Naran Manor	21	9	0
New City	21	10	3

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 30.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year
Khandesh	345	356,792
Central India	1,091	364,489
Barsi and Nagar	1,257	241,347
Hyderabad-Gaorani	314	87,071
Berar	2,263	745,611
Central Provinces	644	373,854
Total Oomras	5,915	2,165,144
Dholera	5,282	153,012
N.-W. Provinces		60,744
Rajputana	69	42,924
Sind.Punjab		124,011
Broach	220	187,509
Coompta & Dharwar	876	75,684
Westerns-Northerns	50	32,299
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	494	27,900
Persian		1,656
American		1,408
Egyptian & African	2,964	73,025
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	15,860	2,947,561

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 30.
1st Sept. to 23rd May
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year
Europe	4,871	717,350
Japan & China	9,229	1,344,350
Coast Ports		16,982
Up-country by Rail		99,894
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		56,458
Total	14,100	2,235,029

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 29-5-29	9085000
„ Yesterday do.	3000
Exports to date do.	7550000
Stock at Ports 24-5-29	1140000
„ Interior Towns do.	447000
„ Liverpool 24-5-29	1645000
Visible Supply 24-5-29	3217000
Quantity in Sight do.	15041000
	1927-28
Receipts to date 29-5-29	8217000
„ Yesterday do.	7000
Exports to date do.	6978000
Stock at Ports 24-5-29	1209000
„ Interior Towns do.	588000
„ Liverpool 24-5-29	775000
Visible Supply 24-5-29	3711000
Quantity in Sight do.	13692000

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
May 30.

Vingo, Dahl, Batoum.
Lindenfels, Bremmer, Jamnagar.

DEPARTURES.
May 31.

Pasha, Duncan, Rangoon.
Kifunezon Maru, Kozaki, Kobe.

LOARDING.
May 30

Steamer Bengal Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Sevansea for Leith.
Steamer Hatkhola for Rangoon.

S. S. Vingo:—The S. O. Coy' steamer Vingo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. Lindenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Lindenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jamnagar, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pasha:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Pasha, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kifunezon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kifunezon Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Razmak:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Razmak, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 16th inst a general cargo and passengers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £8-5-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £17-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June £18-18-0.

STOCKS & SHARES

Extensive Selling in Fazal and Hydro

PANICKY STATE CAUSES ANXIETY

Bombay, May 30.

The fears of heavy declined were proved correct to-day where extensive selling particularly in Fazal and Tata Hydro Shares was witnessed to-day. There were sharp declines and the rallied were not maintained. Mill shares opened somewhat easier and prices kept on giving way under paraitent rumours of financial troubles to bulls who are caught in the recent decline. At the declined several short were inclined to secure profits and their covering hardened prices to some extent. Burmah opened easy and declined. There was aggressive bear pressure in Tata Hydros. Tata Steel shares had to decline in sympathy with general break. Cements did not escape the weakness while Indian Bleachings have established today, spectacular decline.

No there is no denying that market has to pass through some anxious period regarding the safety of the coming settlement. The month has established sharp declines particularly in highly speculative scrips. Looking to the general state of affairs we warned some time back in these columns to keep no commitments as many a times the market sees no bounds when speculation begins. Without any fundamentals at times prices are unduly high and at other time the reverse state exists. There is a section who believes that some scrips have reached unduly low levels and are considered good instrument, but in the absence of money it is impossible to take advantage. If the monetary conditions were easy present state would not have come into being as the decline is not merely to due unfavourable industrial situation but more of speculative activities.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 30.

Bombay Dyeing 761. 46, 48, 46, 52. 53.
Century 336, 21, 23, 26.
Colaba 116. 17.
Crescent 105. 98,
Fazul 727, 5, 12. 7,
Indore 373. 70, 72.
Madhowji 21,
Nagpur 463, 62. 60,
New Great 200. 196, 95
Pearl 376, 56. 60, 58,
Simplex 43.
Swadeshi 402, 398,
Burma 787. 75, 77. 81,
Hydro 1052, 42, 40. 12, 36.
Tram 133-2
Deff. 192. 80, 85.
Ord. 57, 56-4, 56-2.
Bundi 18-6, 8.
Indian 271. 65, 66,
Katni Ord. 208.
Alcock 277. 70, 73, 70,

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 30.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 330.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152/8
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 753-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 80y 326-4.
Central India 1001 xd. 460.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 117/8
Crescent 100 98-12.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 500.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0|6|3.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 708 136-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 85
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 607-8.
Finlay 100 10y 92.8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 126.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 165
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1190
Indore Malwa 100 13|21 372-8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1000
Kastoordhand 10 nil 6-8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 72/8
Kohinoor 10-0-100 176-4.
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1492-8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8|0
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 21-4.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Manecjji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 67/8
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1050
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 163-12.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 195.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 358-12.
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 337/8
Premier 10 nil 3
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 61/4
Sholapur 1000 10f. 5000.
Simplex nil 43-12.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadeshi 100. 29f. 398-12.
Tata Mills 25 nil 26/4
Tata Mills 25 nil 26/4
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 xd. 2100.
Western India Spinning 1,000 925

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2 8f 101-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 15|6.
Eastern £5 xd. 92
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1435.
Imperial Contributory 125 351/4
Union 5|11 3-11-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f x d. 18-4.
Central India Mining 7/4
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 94.
Indian Cement 2|10 266-4.
New India Assurance 51f 22-2.
Katni Cement 100 nil 208-12.
Punjab Cement 100 11-14.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 15
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 760
Amritsar Patti 3|10|0f 117-8.
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4|8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/12/2f 68
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sind Light 100 5/7 133/8
Tapty Valley xd. 642-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 135, xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5|7y 130-10.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1,000 665
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1036-4.
Tata Power 80,000 nil 415
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 146/4
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sahapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 270
New Borar 500 70y 795
New Mofussil 400 30y 497/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 497/8
Volkart U P 50/0/3y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 44
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1870.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/6
New India Assurance 6y 22/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|10|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 262-8.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma 7 Corporation 720 781-4.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6-4-1 11/12
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 225
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 140
Scindia Steam 9-10.
Tata Construction 40 50.
Tata Iron Defd. 185.
Tata Iron Ord. 56-2.

DEBENTURES.

Kombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T. 94/4
Bombay Steam T.S p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T.) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8 109/8
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T 100

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
		All vessels	
		will	
1 June	Macedonia		11,000
8 ,,	Moreas		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Moreas	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
2 Nov,	Ranpura	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
6 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia	at	11 420
30 ,,	Razmak		10' 602
7 Dec.	Nalderax		16'0 88
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Aden	19,6 48
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 619
28 ,,	Moreas		41 0,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS;

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS ,CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About1929		
7th June.	Ranpura	Colombo, and Australia.
16th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China andJapan
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China andJapan
16th ,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China andJapan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China andJapan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru	5396	17 May	5 June
Kifunezan Maru No. 2	3205	25 May	31 May.
aYuki Maru	3162	29 May	5 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru	5845	2 June	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 23997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
31st May	Varela	—	Busreh via Karachi.
5th June.	Karapara	—	East & South Africa.
5th ,,	Baroda	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
5th ,,	Ellora	—	Mombasa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. &O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
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	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
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PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

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Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,983.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

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RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

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Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

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No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

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The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

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CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—One SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing accounts and office works and also Canvassers experienced in printing machineries. Apply personally on 1st June 1929 during office hours. INDO-EUROPA TRADING CO., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1646

WANTED from the 1st July, 1929, an M.A. in Philosophy for the post of Professor of Logic in the Herbert College, Kotah. Salary Rs. 100—10—150 p.m. Apply upto the 15th June with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah State, Rajputana.
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A R1643

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REQUIRED —Beautiful accomplished suitable match for beautiful brilliant rich young man apply Box 2232 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1640

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5000 RUPEES limit extended as LOAN amount, granted without interest for ten years After 90 days certain. For particulars. Apply THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay No. 2.
L

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

REVISION OF COAL RATES OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st June, 1929, coal, coke and patent fuel for the public will be charged over the G. I. P. Railway at the revised scales of rates shown in the G. I. P. Railway Special Rate Circular No. 13 of 23-5-1929, copies of which can be had at four annas each on application to the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. These revised scales will supersede existing scales on and from June 1st, 1929.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30-5-29.
32299

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED and Reduced.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED, and Reduced, a Joint Stock Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office, at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall, Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay .....Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the High Court of Justice at Bombay on the 9th day of April, 1929, for confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees Ten Crores divided into Twenty lacs Preference shares of Rupees ten each and Eighty lacs Ordinary shares of Rupees ten each to Rupees Two crores and fifty lacs divided into Twenty lacs Ordinary shares of Rupees Ten each and Fifty lacs Deferred shares of Rupees one each and for sanctioning the Scheme of Arrangement placed before separate Meetings of Preference and Ordinary Shareholders, held on the 23rd day of June, 1928, pursuant to the Order made on the 17th day of May, 1928, and set out in the Petition is directed to be heard on the 14th day of June, 1929. Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the reduction of the capital of the said Company and for sanctioning the said scheme of arrangement should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1929.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Company.
32200

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

1. Whereas the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay (through the Schools Committee) in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act—Bombay Act XV of 1920—and with previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council have already declared that Primary Education for all Moslem Girls of not less than 6 and not more than 10 years of age shall be compulsory in F and G Wards of the City of Bombay with effect from the 1st day of August, 1929, it is hereby notified (1) that the said Scheme will come into operation from the said date with reference to Moslem Girls of not less than 6 and not more than 10 years of age, and (2) that no fee of any kind shall be charged in any of the Municipal Primary Schools in respect of Primary Education of any Moslem Girl of any age below 10 in F and G Wards from 1st August, 1929.

2. The public of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rule No. 5, Notification No. 236—Education Department, Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923, the Register of Moslem Girls of school-going age (as per form prescribed by Education Department) is now ready and can be seen from 1st June, 1929, on the Notice Board of (1) the Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, No. 12, during office hours on any working day. It can also be seen at (1) all Municipal Primary Urdu Schools, and (2) all Non-Municipal Recognised Primary Urdu Schools in the area.

3. The Compulsory Scheme will come into operation from 1st August, 1929. The parent (including a guardian and any person who has the actual custody of a child) of every Moslem Girl of school-going age, i.e., of not less than 6 and not more than 10 years of age referred to in the above-mentioned Register to which the Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the limits of F and G Wards, shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or Recognised Primary Schools from and after the 1st of August, 1929, and any such guardian or parent, who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in the aforesaid Act, except under a reasonable excuse (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1926).

The said Section 8 runs thus:—

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

8. A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a Recognised Primary School in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause.

(b) Where the child is receiving otherwise than in a Recognised Primary School, instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is efficient or has already completed his Primary Education.

(c) Where there is no Recognised Primary School within one mile measure according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

4. The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Register and report, in time, inaccuracies, if any, in the Register in regard to his Ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

J. B. BOMON BEHRAM,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Bombay.

Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 29th May, 1929.
32295

FLOODS IN IRAQ.

IT IS NOTIFIED with reference to recent Press publications regarding the flooding of the Iraq Railway Line near Bagdad that the line is not affected between Basrah and Hindiyah (44 miles South of Bagdad) and the Branch line to Kerbala (23 miles West of Hindiyah).

This information was received by an official telegram from Bagdad on 29th May.

AGENT.
For Iraq Government Railways,
Bombay.
32297

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Mr. BHIKHABHAI NICHHABHAI UPADHYA and MYSELF, carrying on business as Mill and Gin. Store Suppliers in the name and style of Messrs. Balkrishna and Bros., is DISSOLVED as from the 31st May, 1929, after which period I shall not be liable for any obligations of the said firm or otherwise howsoever.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1929.
DARA RATTONJEE PARAKH.

R1645

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT FOR APPEARANCE.

THE SADAR ADALAT SUBA, WARANGAL.

Original Suit No. 17 of 1338F.
PINGAL VENKAT RAM NARSEHWAN RAO .. Plaintiffs.
versus
GOVIND RAO and Others ..... Defendants.
To

PINGAL ROOPABAI, wife of Venkat Ram Rao, Brahmin in caste, aged 25 years, resident of Gulbarga, c/o Kishan Rao Deshai, at present residing at Poona.

Whereas the summonses were twice issued by this Court for your appearance, but each time returned unserved.

Therefore on the wish of the Plaintiff's pleader it is thereby notified that you are directed to appear before the Court in person or by a pleader or any one to answer for you on TUESDAY, the 27th Amardad, 38 F—2nd July, 1929 A.D., at (11) a.m.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard and decided ex-party.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 27th of Khurdad, 38 F—1st of May, 1929 A.D.

MIRZA AKBER SULTAN,
The Mumtazim.
32298

MALABATI TEA CO., LTD.

Want applications from business men and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabati Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. c. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,95,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road :
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL THE LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CLOVER GIRLS & THE HAWK'S NEST

in new songs and dances with MILTON SILLS

STARTING TO-MORROW

THE METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER COMEDY SPECIAL **ROOKIES** Featuring KARL DANE GEORGE K. ARTHUR WITH MARCELINE DAY.

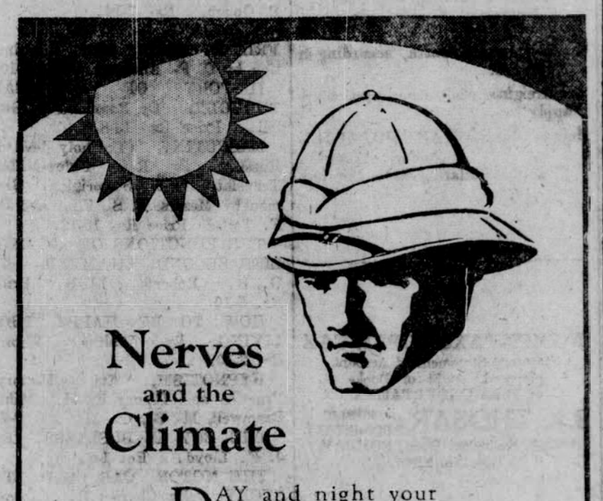
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
The beautiful, distinguished, dynamic
POLA NEGRI
as the Cossack Princess FEDORA IN
THE WOMAN FROM MOSCOW
supported by
NORMAN KERRY, PAUL LUKAS and JACK LUDEN
A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE!

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
Next Saturday
"TARZAN THE MIGHTY"
Greatest of all thrill serials in 15 Eps.
First instalment of Stupendous reel
WITH
FRANK MERRILL

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The Most Marvellous Production of Wild Life that the World Has Yet Seen!
"SIMBA"
Featuring
Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON
The Picture that took 4 YEARS to Make. Not a staged or Movie Production—but Africa as God Made It

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.
Advt.)



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DAY and night your nerves have to fight the energy-sapping influence of constant heat.

Why should you not help your nerves to keep healthy during such times of great nervous strain—by backing up their strength with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen will give you a reserve of strength to keep healthy and energetic — because as a well-known London Physician writes:

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

Buy a bottle to-day.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
At all Chemists and Bazars.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Subha Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

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Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day!

That Acts At Once

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Avoid Substitutes

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½ lb. As. 13. 1 lb. Rs. 1-8. 1½ lb. Rs. 2

MANY-FEATURED BUDGET

—:o:—

PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN MYSORE STATE

—:o:—

LESSON TO FINANCE MEMBER IN NATION BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BANGALORE, May 30.

The Mysore Government Budget estimates for 1929-30 counts on a revenue of Rs. 570.93 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 385.60 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 14.67 lakhs. There would be an additional deficit of 3 lakhs more if interest on famine insurance is not credited to general revenues as formerly. The deficit is proposed to be met by drawing from reserves to the tune of Rs. 15.17 lakhs, the details being irrigation reserve 1.92, Irrigation cess fund 3.26 and special reserve for non-recurring expenses 10.17. This adjustment results in book display of Rs. 50 thousand surplus.

EXPENDITURE ON PROGRESSIVE ACTIVITIES.

The expenditure estimates show an increase of Rs. 17.11 lakhs over the revised estimates, chiefly due to new activities under education, agriculture, irrigation and public improvements. The grant for education is increased by about lakhs from 52.46. The grant for Mysore University is proposed to be fixed at 12 lakhs for a term of years. Three lakhs is provided for remodelling Mysore Railway station. Grant for Irwin canal is increased to 42 lakhs and Rs. 8.99 lakhs is allotted for raising waste weirs at Kannambady dam. It is proposed to instal plant for the manufacture of electrolyic alkalies of the Soap Factory for 66 thousand. Expenditure for Iron Works includes the balance estimate for new pipe foundry of Rs. 4.50 lakhs and experiments in steel manufacture two lakhs.

OTHER GRANTS.

Grants for capital expenditure are fixed at Rs. 92.73 lakhs, details being railways 18, Cauvery Irrigation and Power 62.36 and iron works 7.36.

The revised estimates for 1928-29 show a surplus of Rs. 14.07 lakhs over budget anticipation, chief items of increase being sandal oil sales 6.95 and liquor consumption 4.26. Cauvery Power and Irrigation show decrease of 1.68 lakhs, due to decreased earnings and increased allotment of 60 thousand for Cauvery arbitration. Iron works show a decrease of 2.37 lakhs owing to lowered prices and reduced demand. Expenditure shows increase of 10.48 lakhs over estimates, which will fully be met from increased revenues leaving a surplus of 4.43 lakhs.

SOME FEATURES.

Other chief budget features are constituting a central road fund out of tolls and taxes on motors. Rs. 11 lakhs for the next three years subject to minimum of 10 lakhs for the repair of irrigation tanks, and constitution of special sandal oil reserve from profits to meet when losses occur. One lakh is provided for investment in the new land mortgage bank. No provision is made for new Bangalore water supply scheme, which is still under consideration.

WAR ON DISEASE

—:o:—

ENGINEERING AND SANITARY COMMISSION

CONGRESS ON GOVT. TO APPOINT INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Dr. B. M. Dey appointed Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, interviewed by London representative of "Liberty," put forward a strong plea for and All-India engineering enquiry. It was by such enquiry, he said, that malaria and other devastating diseases in India could be stmaped out and the economic condition of the country improved. Strong recommendations had been repeatedly made by Sanitary Commissioners for a commission of engineers for investigation of drainage and soruces of water supply. It was in the interest of the rulers that the people be healthy and saved from extinction. If the Government was short-sighted, The Indian National Congress should take up the task of appointing a commission of leading Indian engineers. Regarding cost, a public fund could be easily subscribed if people realised the importance of the enquiry. An independent commissions report would open the eyes of the world and world opinion would force the Government of India's hands.—Free Press.

A KAPURTHALA GRIEVANCE

(From A Correspondent.)

KAPURTHALA, May 28.

The office of Dewan Abdul Hamid, the Chief Minister of Kapurthala State, opened at Simla as usual on Monday, the 27th instant. There are a strong feelings in the State against keeping his Headquarters in Simla during the summer. Not only is public money lavishly spent, but great inconvenience is caused to those poor people who had to travel up to Simla in connection with their cases and spend money, as he, the Chief Minister, enjoys all powers executive, judicial revenue, etc., etc. in the State.

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIAN STATES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have followed with great interest those important and urgently-needed resolutions passed by the "Indian States' Peoples' Conference' held in Bombay very recently, but I have failed to notice anything about the Press restrictions in the States. There are very few good papers in the States that are really meant to carry on propaganda for the State subjects. The restrictions are so strict and pressing that the subject people themselves are not free to express their frank opinion over any State methods.

In your issue of the 28th May there appears a news from Bangalore "War on Press Act". I think this is quite a sufficient matter for the Executive Committee or the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference to take up.

I may here suggest also that in each and every State there should be a local vernacular paper for giving free expression to view on the State affairs organised by the above body and these should have a national link-Press in the British India at a central place like Bombay. Unless this is done there will not be any national awakening in the States.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PALKAR.

Sholapur, May 26.

COMMUNISTS OPPOSED TO TERRORISM

—:o:—

MEERUT PRISONERS' STATEMENT

The following letter appears in the "Pioneer":—

Sir,—Mr. Motilal Nehru, in his letter published in your issue of the 23rd instant, makes the following statement:—

"The question whether there is in India a widespread secret movement to murder Government officials and those who help them, will soon come up for judicial decision in the Meerut "conspiracy case."

It appears to us that such remarks, especially from one who is both an eminent political leader and a legal authority, may seriously prejudice our defence.

We wish to make clear that we are not even charged with attempting or conspiring to assassinate Government officials or others. Our alleged crime is purely political.

Further it should surely be known by this time to all who are concerned with political matters that Communists are strongly opposed to individual terrorism, and never practice it. Mr. Nehru admits his doubts as to the existence of the alleged terrorist conspiracy, and as to the authorship of the "Red Letters." The phrase "God and the Soviet" which occurs in one of them should be enough to make clear that whatever their origin it is not communist.

Those propagandists and organs which are concerned to prejudice us with the public and before the court, have of course seized the opportunity provided by the bomb-cases and "Red Letters" to impute these things to the Communists. But it should be the part of Congressmen, who know the real situation, to make the public mind clear on the matter.

P. Spratt.
G. V. Ghate,
Muzaffar Ahmad,
K. N. Jogleker,
Shaukat Usmani,
S. S. Mirajkar,
B. F. Bradley.

District Jail,
Dehra Dun, May 24.

KRASSIN'S MESSAGE TO POSTERITY

By Air Mail.
May 17.

Mme. Krassin has just brought out a book giving the life story of her husband, Leonid Krassin who died at the Soviet Embassy in London in 1926 when he was there as a Soviet representative.

Mme. Krassin writes that as he lay on his death-bed he expressed a creed of which the following are the tenets:

"There is one supreme lesson. One thing that stands out from my life's experience. We all have still to remember to love our fellow creatures".

"Throughout my life allotted span I have sought to break open those sealed boxes in which, so it seems, to me humanity is imprisoned—those boxes of hatred, suspicion and ignorance—in which nations and the social groups are enclosed, and which are the cause of conflicts without end. I have tried, perhaps without success, but the struggle must go on. That is my message to posterity."

Mr. Lloyd George in a foreword to the book says it "brings out what seems to me to have been the essential characteristics of a remarkable man. He clearly saw that the policy of isolating Russia from political and economic contacts with the rest of the world was bad for everybody".

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

Liverpool Futures 2 Points Down.

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 30.

The New York Market is closed and Bombay market is expected to open on Friday as under:—

Broach J|A	Rs.	331 0 0
Broach A|M	Rs.	341 0 0
Oomra July	Rs.	289 8 0
Oomra D|J	Rs.	303 8 0
Bengal July	Rs.	323 8 0
Bengal D|J	Rs.	353 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, May 30.

Previous Closing Rate	9.85
To-day's Opening Rate	9.83
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.83
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, May 30.

Being influenced by unfavourable weather over the cotton belt the Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm at a decline of 3 points for July against an expectation of 10 points firm. There was Bull inquiry and prices were quoted unchanged. At the advance long liquidation resulted in a decline of 5 to 6 points by noon. During the afternoon prices again revived and closed at a decline of 2 points for July and October while January closed 3 points lower. Middling American Spot prices closed 8 points down at 10.12 while Egyptian closed 5 points down at 17.00. To-day's imports of all kinds of cotton amounted to 12,000 bales.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

(1) Heavy rains East Belt continued rain Texas, Arkansas. Very unfavourable. The United States Weather Bureau in the forecast says entire Belt partly cloudy.

(2) Between midnight and daylight rain continues Texas. Slightly warmer.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, May 30.

Silver Ready	24 10 0
Silver Forward	unchanged. 24 11 0
	1 anna less.

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	May 30.
1st Settlement	56 10 0
2nd Settlement	56 3 0
3rd Settlement	56 1 0

What the People Say

—:o:—

OUR OVERCROWDED RAILWAYS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that inspite of the repeated requests to the railway authorities in India to provide necessary comforts to their passengers, the same do not receive their attention to the slightest degree.

In local and through lines, the passengers are huddled up like cattle in a carriage. Last evening, i.e., on 28th May I had to go from Grant Road to Kandivlee, and I boarded the local B.B. & C. I. train which leaves Grant Road at 8-30 p.m. To my surprise the train was so much packed up that there was not even sufficient room for standing. However, I boarded the train. As the train proceeded further the number of passengers continued to increase so much so that at Dadar had I not got out of the train, I would have been surely suffocated for want of pure air. This not only affects the health of the passenger but also since the passengers have no other space than the footboard to stand it involves a considerable risk of accidents. The carriage was meant for 110 passengers and the number was more than 150.

Is it not possible for the railway authorities to appoint special official to look after this discomfort? One such official must be sent with exery train and whenever the number of passengers exceed the necessary number he must not allow fresh passengers to board the train, a practice similar in nature to that employed in the tram ways.

If this is not done, the railway authorities should increase the number of trains.

A Railway Comforts League should be organised the members of which should continuously travel in the local and through services and wherever they find the number of passengers more than necessary, they should at once pull the emergency chain, draw the attention of the railway officials and demand necessary redress.

Lastly, there is a method, more difficult in its nature to carry out. The millionaires and big estatewallahs in India should join hands and organise new private railway companies. These companies should be based on American lines, every care and comfort of passengers being duly provided for. There must not be any class distinction in these railways, rich and poor being charged equally. This will at once bring the present Railway authorities to their senses.

In G.I.P. Railway, the same state of things can be seen with the addition of more uncomfortable seats and narrower carriages. In the through lines a separate third class compartment is kept for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only. Anglo-Indians and Europeans can sit in other compartments, but others cannot enter the special compartment. Will the authorities explain this?—Yours, etc.,

D. R. MEHTA.

UNDESIRABLE METHOD

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I intend to bring to the notice of your readers a method employed by some Congress Volunteers to carry on Congress Propaganda, which I am sure most of your readers will agree to be an objectionable one. However, before doing so, I intend to narrate an incident which the readers will find to be an interesting one.

On Sunday last when all the prominent Congress leaders spoke on the present situation in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, it was crowded to its utmost capacity and thousands returned home with disappointment. In my over-enthusiasm to attend the meeting I jumped up the railing leading to the dias along with three others. All the three except myself got in. I was the last to jump and as I was noticed while jumping by a volunteer he did not allow me to get in. Some Congress volunteers seeing me up on the stair-case leading to the dais, began to shout loudly. This somewhat over enthusiastic act on my part, was in the opinion of the Congress Volunteers so serious an offence that they wanted me *to throw out and kick*. Since, however, as I knew that I was not an easy job to be dealt with in that manner I remained at my post smiling at the gestures and excessive shouting of the volunteers. One of them event went to the length of abusing me. I spoke not a word but requested them *to act*. Any body who was present there will bear me out when I say that these volunteers had lost all control over their minds. I, however, later at the request of some others got down from the stair-case and managed to get an entrance to the meeting. This incident shows that the Congress volunteers—in the words of Mahatma Gandhi should exercise more self-control over their noisy organs.

Before, however, I left the place Mr. Sanzgiri began to shout from the stair-case saying that those who bought the "Khadi Guides" by paying one rupee could get an entrance to the dias. As a Congress sympathiser and an earnest Swarajist I request Mr. Sanzgiri not to follow this course. He, however, did not give any attention to my suggestion. Protesting against this act, I left the place, attended the meeting and returned home thinking over the whole incident. I am now convinced that since admission to the Hall was *free* the Congress volunteers were wrong in admitting those men to the dias who bought the Khadi Guides. This is a most unfair and objectionable way of selling books and popularising Khaddar. This sort of Propaganda should be immediately stopped.—Yours, etc.

S. D. CHITALE.

GREAT ARYA SAMAJIST DEAD

—:o:—

LATE PANDIT BALKRISHNAJI

The greatest Arya Samajist Pandit Balkrishnaji Shahstri died on Monday at the age of about 66.

Pandit Balkrishnaji was the President of the All-India Vidvat Parishad held at Mathura at the time of centenary celebrations of Swami Dayanand. He devoted his whole life in preaching the Vaidik Mission. He was proficient in Ancient Vaidik literature, and used to have discussions with Sanatanis, Maulvis and Christian Missionaries. He wrote many books on the principle of Vaidik Religion. He was a great devotee of Swami Dayanand and was the head of the Arya Samaj, Bombay. His death is a great loss to the Arya Samaj, Bombay.

YOUR CLOTHES OR YOUR LIFE

—:o:—

AN INCIDENT IN A GIRGAUM LAUNDRY

Thursday Inspector Bhatkal of the Lamington Road Police Station placed one Dawood Adam in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. I. N. Mehta on a charge of theft of clothes valued at Rs. 15 belonging to one Mahomed Ismail, who owns a laundry at Sandhurst Road.

On the 20th instant the accused, it is alleged, went to the complainant at his Washing Company at Sandhurst Road and asked for some clothes. Complainant refused to do so. At this accused showed a knife to the complainant, who ran away for his life.

In the meantime making the most of the opportunity the accused took some of the clothes lying on the table and made good his escape. He was seen by two witnesses with some clothes in his hands.

As inquiries are still incomplete, His Worship remanded the accused into police custody till 6th June 1929.

OIL MERCHANT CHEATED

—:o:—

OFFENDER NOT YET TRACED

Anand Arjoon, an oil merchant, residing at Kamathipura 3rd Lane, has lodged a complaint of cheating in respect of two tins of sweet oil valued at Rs. 13-4-0 with the Lamington Road Police.

On the 17th instant a Hindu went to complainant's shop at Two Tanks and purchased two tins of oil and asked the complainant to send his servant along with him. The accused, took charge of the tins from complainant's servant and asked him to wait awhile and did not return.

It was found in the course of enquiries that the accused had sold one tin to one Gopal Vasudeo Bhutt at Tribhovan Road. The Police took charge of the said tin in the presence of a "panch."

As accused could not be traced so far, Inspector Bhatkal of the Lamington Road Police Station applied to the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, to order the tin to be returned to Gopal Vasudeo Bhutt from whom it was recovered on his undertaking to produce it when required.

His Worship ordered that the property recovered be given to the said Gopal Vasudeo Bhutt and that he should produce it if necessary.

REDUCED COAL FREIGHT

—:o:—

TO TAKE EFFECT FROM JUNE 1

The Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, writes:—

"Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, Government of India, at his interview with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber this morning, informs the Committee that the reduced coal freight would be brought into effect from the 1st of June."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

—:o:—

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar and Sukkur. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food-grains were practically stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	34 to 85
Gujarat	35 to 46
Konkan	17 to 36
Deccan	17 to 51
Karnatak	11 to 32

OIL AND CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.

Bombay, May 30.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 536 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Reary Rs. 112 per ton.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

—:o:—

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER THROWN OFF THE MOTOR BIKE

P. A. Panwalkar, an Electrical Engineer having his own workshop at Lamington Road met with a fatal accident on Wednesday night.

At 10-30 p.m. it is alleged he was riding his Triumph Motor Cycle No. 3735 while under the influence of liquor. When he arrived at the junction of Vincent Cross Road and Vincent Road, he collided with a Municipal meat van which it is said was proceeding along the road at a moderate speed. The driver of the van on seeing him zig-zagging across the Road is said to have sounded the horn, but to no avail. He applied the brakes and would have succeeded in evading the collision, but unfortunately the seat of the motor cycle got entangled in the hook of the left front side of the van throwing the rider under the big vehicle.

DIES IN HOSPITAL.

Panwalkar bled very severely and on being removed to the K. E. M. Hospital expired at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday. The body was identified by his relatives.

Sheikh Abbas Sheikh Ismail, Sub-Inspector in the Municipal Slaughter House at Kurla, who was in the van beside the driver at the time of the accident, giving evidence before the City Coroner on Thursday, stated that when the van arrived at the junction of the two roads he and his driver noticed a motor cyclist zig-zagging along the road when quite close to the lorry.

THROWN OFF THE SEAT.

There were no lights on the cycle and the rider appeared to have been under the influence of liquor. The driver swerved to the right side of the road to avoid accident, but the hook of the left front side of the van caught in spring of the saddle of the motor cycle throwing down the rider.

A verdict of death due to fracture of the skull caused by his having dashed into a Municipal Meat van at Vincent Road while attempting to cross the path of the van on a motor cycle when in a state of intoxication was returned by the jury.

PARSI YOUTH'S DARING FEAT

—:o:—

NON-STOP CYCLING IN BOMBAY FOR 24 HOURS

Mr. Koovershaw S. Patel, a young Parsi, who, it will be remembered, attempted, some time back, 24 hours' non-stop cycling in Calcutta, and succeeded in accomplishing this feat, is now in Bombay, to repeat his Calcutta endurance test.

So, under the auspices of Gazdar's Health-Home, Queen's Road, Bombay, he will start from Marine Lines Station, on Saturday, June 1, 1929, before sunrise (5-30 a.m.) and cycle off to New Worli track, where he will continue his rounds till the next morning. If he is fresh after 24 hours' cycling, he would attempt to create a new record for India, of 36 hours' not-stop cycling.

Mr. B. C. Gazdar of the Gazdar's Health-Home has arranged to supervise the above feat, and some well-known sportsmen and physical-culturist have kindly consented to assist him.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MR. KABALI

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held on Tuesday, it was decided to organise a public reception in honour of Mr. P. M. Kabali, the well-known Indian Airman, on his arrival here. Various commercial associations in the city have been requested to join in this reception. Those who are willing to participate in this function will kindly communicate and send in their subscriptions to the Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

FRAUD ON ELECTORATE

—:o:—

MR. CHINTAMANI ON VICEROY'S ACTION

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Liberal leader of Allahabad, interviewed by the Bombay correspondent of the "Liberty" (Calcutta) regarding the postponement of Assembly elections, said:—

"It is a fraud on the electorate" It is the right of the electorate to give their verdict on Simon Commission and other matters and they are deprived of this right by the postponement of the elections. I am quite confident that the pro-Simonites would have been swept away at the elections and the bureaucracy have averted that disaster. The Viceroy's action is a satirical commentary on the nature of the present constitution.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Results of Matriculation (School Leaving Examination) University Hall, 2 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of May 16 due at 6-0 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 1.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

Mrs. Halliday's 'At Home' "Neel Baag" Khar is indefinitely postponed, owing to indisposition or absence of various artistes and majority of members.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Baug Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall on Saturday, Brahma Sutras 6 to 7 p.m. and on Sunday, Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 a.m. All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend.

TAPASVEE MYNN'S LECTURE.

The Tapasvee U. Mynn of the Unity Dharma Sabha, Matunga will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society near French Bridge, Chowpaty (77, Apollo Street Fort) to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Unity and New Thought Dharma." The lecture is open to the public.

NEW VACCINATION STATION.

A Vaccination Station at the Gratuitous Dispensary Raveline Street, Hornby Road, Fort, will be open from 8 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) daily, except on Sundays from Saturday 1st June 1929 until further notice.

The Station at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, will be open from 8 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Wednesdays and Sundays from 1st June 1929.

YOUTH LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS

All Youth League Volunteers are requested to be present at Mr. K. F. Nariman's House, Madan House, Hughes Road, on Saturday at 7 p.m. in connection with the propaganda of the boycott of British Goods and Khaddar.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO POOR PARSI STUDENTS.

The Young Men's Parsi Association has decided to allot as usual the annual scholarships to poor deserving Parsi students of both sexes studying at schools and colleges for the prosecution of their studies. Applications must be submitted on or before the 30th June on the prescribed forms which will be available from the Hon. Secretaries at the Y. M. P. A. Hostel, Bisni House, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Monday the 3rd June 1929 will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier, Th. House and the Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches will on that day observe the same working hours, as on Sundays.

Agents B. I. S. N. Company Ltd. Bombay, intimate that owing to engine trouble the s.s. "Ellora" which was to sail with mails for East Africa on the 29th instant has been cancelled and that the s.s. "Karapara" due to sail on the afternoon of the 5th proximo will take these mails.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 25th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant, and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 2nd June at 8 a.m.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left Swansea on Tuesday, Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta evening of 27th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th May and is due to arrive here on 24th June via usual ports.

BOMBAY'S NEW AG. PUISNE JUDGE

—:o:—

MR. F. W. ALLISON APPOINTED

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. W. Allison, I C S., on relief to act as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice W T W Baker, I C S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1929.

Bardoli Tells.

Elsewhere we have reproduced the comments that have appeared in some British journals on the findings of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee. They are all interesting confessions of the Bombay Governments's blunders, but it is significant that most of the daily papers in England refrain from making any comments on the report. Their silence is evidently more discreet than prompted by indifference. The journals that have noticed the report do not seek in any way to minimise its gravity. The "Manchester Guardian" regards the Report as "a blow to the regime of the Indian Civil Service". The "New Statesman" thinks that "it would be difficult to find an incident quite comparable with this in the long and controversial annals of Indian Land Revenue". The "Near East and India" says that the Report "constitutes the worst rebuff which any local Government has received for many years and may have far-reaching results". And the "Saturday Review", the Toriest of Tory weeklies, bitterly wails: "It is one of the tragedies of public life that the wrong people are so often right". Nothing better can happen when the right people are suspected to be wrong.

All the above journals but one unreservedly admit that the Committee's findings must be right, that, therefore, the Bardoli people's grievances were justified and that it was only the Bombay Government who were wrong throughout. The "Saturday Review" itself remarks: "The No Tax campaign carried on by deplorable methods in portions of the Bombay Presidency has now been shown to have substantial justification for the main grievance which inspired it." If the Committee's terms of reference were wide enough, it would surely have demonstrated that the "deplorable methods" were all on the side of the Government. The "Near East and India" thinks it "difficult to believe that with the great rise in the agricultural prices for the last [illegible] the increased share of Government in the greater amount received by the cultivator should be only 5.7 per cent." The journal commits the same fallacy that the Bombay Government were guilty of. The prices have risen and fallen in varying degrees in various parts, so has the produce of land, but the cost of production has everywhere steadily increased. Besides, it now seems but too probable that the assessment thirty years ago was excessive. The Committee, if it has erred, has erred on the side of over-assessment, as the people of Bardoli may soon prove, though they may for the time being accept the Committee's award. The Committee has not allowed for the loss entailed upon the farmers by the new higher ratio. The assessment thirty years ago was based on the 16d. exchange ratio. But the present ratio filches from the peasant 12 per cent of the return for his produce. This important point has not been so far sufficiently emphasised but will have to be taken into consideration in all future settlements.

Some at least of the British journals have fairly grasped the implications of the Bardoli Report and the fresh issues raised by it. The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The importance of this finding (in favour of only 5-1|2 per cent increase) is immensely increased by the fact that the 22 per cent enhancement proposed for Bardoli (by the Bombay Government) was by no means excessive compared with the enhancements recently imposed in other parts of Bombay and other provinces, while there is little or nothing to suggest that Bardoli was exceptionally unfitted to bear the increased taxation." Bardoli is a type and no exception. And if Government do not profit by their experiences in Bardoli and assess other talukas in the light of the Broomfield Committee's findings, the people at least will not forget the lesson of Bardoli. The "Near East and India" realises this certainly when it observes: "The effect of the report on the finances of the Bombay Government will be serious, since it will make it almost impossible to get other re-assessments carried into effect". The effect will not be confined to Bombay. The "Manchester Guardian" and the "Nation and Athenaeum" both rightly conclude that the whole land revenue policy of Government should be overhauled. The "Guardian" makes the specific suggestion that "it is more than ever necessary to transfer to the provincial legislatures the ultimate responsibility for the whole system which is still vested in the bureaucracy". India is familiar enough with the policy of transferring to the people a source of revenue that shows signs of dwindling. But she is now determined to be mistress of all her revenues and will brook no bureaucracy either in the provinces or in the Central Government.

British General Elections

By the end of this week the issue in the electoral contest in Britain will be decided. There are many who express the doubt, whether any single party in the three cornered contest now being waged will be returned to Parliament armed with a majority, numerically so overwhelming that it can afford to ignore the other two and rule for the next five years without the worry of avoiding snap defeats. If Labour, whose chances of success seem to be the brightest, fails to have a majority sufficient enough to allow Mr. MacDonald to assume office, a Government of Tory Democrats and Lloyd Georgian Liberals will be ushered in. It may not be a definite Coalition. The particular label under which it sails will depend upon the accession of parliamentary strength Mr. Lloyd George hopes to secure. If it is large enough to make him feel confident that he can secure the allegiance in the lobbies of the Tories for the passage of safe legislation on [illegible] distasteful to them nothing will suit him better than to manoeuvre himself into the Premiership. The latest Liberal tactics is the winning over of a body of business interests to support the Liberal banner. It is an indication that the "big bosses" of British finance are not willing that the Party which they find the most docile to deal with, the Conservative Party, should be kept in office, because they are convinced that it has lost the confidence of the average voter and will, therefore, only rest on unstable political foundations.

But there are two factors in the present general election which lead the Labourites to hope that pitted as the cause of Labour is against the heavy odds of "Land and Money", it can yet win enough seats to come into power as well as in office. One factor is incalculable, because it enters the field for the first time, the other is fairly calculable, because it sees that now is the one chance for it to express itself effectively. For the first time a large number of women will vote at the elections and Labour hopes to secure the majority of these votes. The other factor, the working class voter, the miner and the low paid artizan, is expected to swell the Labour majority and there is every indication that its rally to the Labour cause will be great. But the astute Mr. MacDonald has not forgotten to woo the middle class voter and if this element in the electorate favours the Labour cause in appreciable number, Mr. MacDonald's return to the Premiership is fairly certain. This, however, is a big If.

Overhaul The Whole System

The report issued by the Jails Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in response to the public agitation for reform in jail administration when the notorious inefficiency of supervision in certain jails in the United Provinces came out in evidence during recent judicial proceedings, is a damaging document. It is a strong exposure of a system which allows overworked and underpaid subordinate staff to continue to superintend the jails and the recommendations it makes deserve to be carried into effect promptly. It will not do to initiate reform merely at the top by lessening the work of the Inspector-General who, the Committee finds, is an over-worked official. But for the racial discrimination which is notoriously prevalent not only in the United Provinces but in other provincial administrations in choosing officers for superintending jails, it should not be difficult for any Government to find the right class of men for the work. But more than the personnel, it is in the mental outlook of those in charge of jails that a revolutionary change is imperative.

Alarmed

The General Medical Council in England, the biggest trade union of doctors in the British Empire, is alarmed at the prospect of even a tiny little bit of control escaping out of its hands. At a meeting presided over by Sir D. Macalister it protested against the contemplated move of the Government of India "to appoint a Commissioner for award of medical qualifications." The President of this meeting of protest attempted to throw a cloak of altruism over the selfish concern of the General Medical Council at this exhibition of independence in Simla by declaring that Indian medical examinations were not up to the British standards. The Indian Universities have never shown themselves unwilling to improve the quality of their medical studies but the arrogant claim of the British Medical Council that it and it alone shall lay down whether a particular standard is the best cannot be tolerated by Indians. What is urgently wanted in this country is a body independent of the British Council, although willing to co-operate with it. Let us have our own All-India Medical Council on the lines of the Canadian or the Australian Council instead of being perpetually kept under the annoying leading strings of the British General Medical Council.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

BIRKENHEAD AND THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT

Have you ever heard of politicians acting in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount? No? That is because you are a 'native' and, therefore, constitutionally incapable of appreciating the finer motives that move most Englishmen—Politicians or otherwise. You have heard of the Balfour Memorandum, of course. Well, 'that' was actuated by the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount. I have it on no less an authority than Lord Birkenhead himself. And Birkenhead ought to know,—why, I shall tell you presently. Meanwhile this is what he said in the Debts Debate in the House of Lords: "How the Balfour Memorandum could be described as infamous, I cannot conceive. You might as well describe the Sermon on the Mount as infamous". And also:

"Let it go out to the world", "that Great Britain at the end of the war was prepared to forgo every penny that was owing to us on the basis of complete cancellation of debts and we have never had the credit in the world that we are entitled to."

BIRKENHEAD'S "SELF-SACRIFICE."

Now you will want to know what Birkenhead has to do with the Sermon on the Mount. Well, this. He has just given up a pension of £5,000 sterling! Think of the stupendousness of this self sacrifice, O ye natives, and blush for yourselves—if you can! As he points out himself, with truly Christian modesty, such an act of self-abnegation has never before been recovered or gone unrecorded in the annals of that thing of Beauty which is a happy hunting-ground for ever—the British Empire. I was just about to say that being natives and given to attribute unworthy motives to the whitest of whitemen—Englishmen—you will say that it was not an act of self-sacrifice at all, but one in which his discretion in doing away with an invidious source of income, got the better of his valour in sticking to it. But woe is me. I find this sort of thing actually insinuated not by you natives but by the "Times of India". Such is the evil effect of keeping bad company! Verily, we live to learn.

A PROPHET ON THE MOUNT OF ELECTIONEERING.

God made man on the sixth day—if I remember right. After that He does not seem to have done anything for him worthy of mention—until he conceived of the British Empire and got His Englishmen to build it up for Him. And then God made Mr. Baldwin, so that through him might be divulged His secret purpose in the Empire. For honest Baldwin has received a special communication on the Mount of—Electioneering, that the British Empire is "an instrument of divine Providence for the progress of Mankind". Now, there is nothing surprising in such a message being given to Mr. Baldwin, for is he not the first citizen of the only country in the world, in which even Politicians act in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, and relinquish fat pensions without so much as moving an eyelid?

ENTIRELY UNIMAGINATIVE: ENGLISH TOWN FAMOUS FOR ITS BEAUTY AND HOSPITALITY.

This is what an Englishman says in an English paper:—

"One day recently I had to go on business to an English town famous

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

The Kenya Die-hards.

From Nairobi comes the news that Mr. Sastri's efforts to persuade the Kenya White settlers at an informal conference with their representatives to agree to the just and equitable claim of Indians that there should be a common electoral roll on the Colony have failed. The representatives of the settlers in the Kenya Legislative Council are reported to have been particularly adamant in their hostility to the proposal. This attitude of the White settlers is only in keeping with their continued policy of treating the Indians in East Africa as the only fly in the ointment, as a community which has no business to be there, now that Indian enterprise and Indian labour have made the East African territories an area of profitable exploitation for the White settlers. They are emboldened in this attitude by the recent declaration on Colonial policy by Mr. Amery which regards the Europeans as the most favoured people in Africa. The Indians must unceasingly press their claims for just treatment before Sir Samuel Wilson regardless of the brow-beating of the Whites.

Accursed Revenue.

According to the Government of India's report of the operations of the Opium Department for the year ending September 30, 1928, the net profit of the manufacturing operations of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,98,79,248 as against Rs. 1,69,67,833 for the preceding eleven months. This is not a profit on which we can congratulate Government. On the other hand, in view of the practical stopping of the export of opium to China and the steady reduction of its export to other countries, the increased profit cannot fail to make Indians suspicious. Government's opium revenue from opium has shown hardly any decrease since 1921, when it was [illegible]

tion movement. The Prohibition Committee appointed by the Congress will do well to publish, as part of its propaganda, a comprehensive pamphlet describing the ravages of drink and opium under Government auspices.

A Welcome Revolt.

We cull the following items from to-day's budget of news. Some young men and women of Ahmedabad organised vigorous picketing the other day to prevent a caste dinner, given according to a crude custom on the occasion of the death of a Audichya Brahmin young man. At Navsari some educated ladies and graduates of the Gujerat Vidyapith have been conducting an Antyaja Ashram and working among the Bhangis, Chamars and other "Depressed" classes in open defiance of custom. A conference of Nambudiri women in South India, supposed to be very orthodox, has just passed several reform resolutions, one of which declares that "even if the elders and parents of a girl were for giving her in marriage against her wishes, she should not in any way favour that proposal, however discouraging it might be." These are but a few signs of the times. Let us hope the elders will read the signs aright and in time.

Ban on Early Marriages.

If more signs are wanted, here are two. The Forman Christian College, Lahore, has just decided not to admit married boys to the Intermediate classes. The School Board of the Punjab University have passed a resolution that no male married candidate, except those married before 1st April, 1930, or who are at the time of marriage not less than 18 years, shall be admitted to the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate examination after the examination of 1931, such candidates being allowed to appear as private candidates only from the examination to be held in 1932. It is to be noted that the ban does not apply to girls. But it may be expected that the general censure of early marriages will indirectly tend to raise the marriageable age of girls.

A Thought for the Day.

"Wander on through the Valley of Lies till at last it takes a turn and, glittering in the sunshine, glittering like gold, you perceive the Mountain of ever-lasting Truth, sought of all men but found by few."

SIR RIDER HAGGARD.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESIONS

SOME IMPRESSIONS AND REFLECTIONS

(By Vikram N. Majmundar.)

The eagerly awaited meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which promised to be a very exciting and lively affair, on account of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee's resolution in favour of acceptance of office, after all, proved to be a comparatively tame affair. The resolution, which would have given rise to a fierce controversy, induced the leaders of the different parties in the Congress to take an "active" part in the proceedings of the meeting, brought forth the oratory of the brilliant speakers within the Congress fold, and have been a delight to the spectators in the gallery to listen to and for which alone, a large number of the spectators had come down to the Jinnah Memorial Hall—that resolution was not even introduced in the meeting. This was no doubt to a very great extent due to the pronouncement of the Viceroy extending the term of the Assembly.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ATTENDANCE.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrival at the meeting on the second day enlivened and electrified the whole proceedings. His very attendance and presence in the meeting put, as it were, a new life and vigour in the whole atmosphere, and transformed the otherwise dull atmosphere into one full of interest and life. He, on his arrival, received a spontaneous ovation from the whole House, which stood up in his honour, an ovation, which no other leader received from the House. Alone, among the many leaders, he received a spontaneous ovation from all sections of the House, proving in unmistakable terms, that he is still the leader of leaders, the uncrowned King of India, the idol of the Nation, the man in whom the confidence and the hopes of the Nation are centred.

And no wonder. For, while most others are engaged in merely talking, he is denoting every minute of his time to work. He asks people to spin, and he spins himself, inspite of his multifarious activities. He asks them to wear Khaddar, and he wears Khaddar himself. He asks them to discard luxuries and superfluous clothes, and he wears only a loin cloth himself. While most other leaders confine their activities to the cities which contain only 10 per cent of the population of India, at the cost of his health and comforts, he exerts himself and carries the message of Swaraj into the villages which contain 90 per cent of the population of India, addresses not merely the 'microscopic minority' educated in English, as most other leaders have been doing and are doing even at present, but all the sections of the population, the women, the students, the labourers, the depressed classes and what not. The "Maratha" of Poona, writing about Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Poona two or three years ago, said sarcastically, "There were the usual meetings of women, students, labourers, and depressed classes." Little did the "Mahatha" know that, unconsciously it was paying a great tribute to the Mahatma, for he has realised, that India does not consist of the one per cent. educated in English, that Swaraj cannot be won while our village, our women and our "depressed" classers are neglected.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The A.I.C.C. has passed, among others, two very important resolutions, the first as regards, disciplin-

(Continued on page [illegible])

ALL POWERS TO WORKERS!

—:o:—

"Sak's" Scathing Exposure of Labour Imperialists

HIS MAY DAY TALK TO BATTERSEA VOTERS

—:o:—

"I Am An Out And Out Socialist And Fighter Against Imperialism"

—:o:—

In the course of his "May Day Talk" Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla has addressed the voters of Battersea as under:—

"Workers of Battersea, men and women young and old—

This MAY DAY of 1929 will see the end of our present anti-working-class Parliament to which you were good enough to send me in 1924.

In spite of many attempts to make you believe that I will forsake North Battersea or you will desert me, here I am again offering myself to you as your Parliamentary Candidate, being officially so adopted by the Battersea Trades Council and Labour Party (one of the affiliated bodies of which is the Battersea Labour League), and the Battersea Workers' Electoral Committee. I am also recognised as the official Parliamentary Candidate of the Communist Party of Gt. Britain.

It is my duty first to place before you a review of my policy and work in and out of Parliament as your representative. In 1922, 1923 and 1924 I told you clearly in all my Election Addresses that I was a member of the Communist Party, not for any advantage to myself, but from my innermost conviction that a true Labour representative and a genuine Socialist should work upon the out-and-out anti-capitalist programme of the Communist International.

In that alone lies the effective salvation of the workers of the world.

Before the General Election of 1924, the official Labour Party had withdrawn from me their credentials in order to force me to adopt a policy of compromise, making Socialism a vague, abstract goal in theory and supporting capitalism and futile schemes of reformism in practice.

STOOD FOD CLASS WAR.

I stood firm on my conviction and placed myself at the disposal of your judgment. In this I was not wrong, for the mass of workers in Battersea appreciated the Communist working-class outlook and my Party's undeniable class war position, and gave me three thousand more votes than before, returning me to Parliament despite the opposition of the official so-called Labour Party.

From that moment, of course, the Labour Party took every measure to denounce me publicly as a Communist and have since then carried this spirit of persecution to a bitter end, against all Communist. When I first came into Battersea you all know how humdrum Parliamentary activity was in North as well as South Battersea. However, the Battersea tradition of the early days of John Burns had not completely died out. This is not the place nor time to review John Burns' later career, but I can confidently claim that all that was good and truly socialistic in the Burns' tradition, I have maintained, built upon, and extended considerably. Battersea to-day is a by-word for working-class revolt.

NOT A BED OF ROSES.

My position in Parliament as the only Communist Member has not been a bed of roses.

I was stopped from travelling to America and to Egypt on my political work, and the authorities have now again stopped me from visiting India, the country of my birth. They are permitting all Members of Parliament to go freely to these countries including members of the Labour Party, who are supporting the iniquitous domination of the British Imperialists over foreign lands and who encourage the exploitation of the poor Indian and Colonial masses, whose labour is used to create wholesale unemployment and reduction of wages in Britain.

PERPETUAL PERSECUTION.

I am continually harrassed by my correspondence and communications being intercepted by Government, and my communications with workers in other parts of the world rendered difficult.

This perhaps is as it should be, and our act of working up a solidarity of the workers of all lands, if genuine, is bound to be looked upon with fear and dread by the selfish master-class instead of with pleasure and encouragement, such as is given to Labour Leaders.

During the General Strike I was the only Member of Parliament who was put into prison, and I am sure it is the opinion of a large number of workers all over the country that had other Labour Members of Parliament and of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress faced imprisonment and persecution in May, 1926, the working class of Britain would long ago have come out victoriously from the General Strike. Further, four hundred million [illegible] present British Empire, denied the elementary rights of existence, would by now have found themselves completely liberated. This persecution of myself was carried into my private life and I have been deprived of my job and family privileges which are fully enjoyed by my brothers who do not belong to the working-class movement.

A CHALLENGE.

"Inside the House of Commons I have had to cast my vote several hundred times, and I can safely challenge anyone to point out one single instance of my vote being cast against the interests of the workers or contrary to what a genuine Socialist or Communist Labour man should do."

There are dozens of times when I have seen Right Wing Labour leaders voting with the Tory Government contrary to all the principles of Socialism and in direct opposition to the interest or the honour of British workers.

I have not voted in favour of armaments for a Capitalist country. I have not supported a policy of military expeditions of British soldiers into foreign countries like India, China or Egypt. I have not joined hands with the Tories as other Labour Members have done in over-estimating the anti-Socialist, anti-working-class measures like the Dawes Reparation Scheme, the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Pact, the hypocritical Disarmament Conferences, when the object of all these measures is merely to throw dust in the eyes of the busy public and to strengthen the class position of international bankers and militarists.

On several occasions by standing out alone in the cause of genuine Socialism and Communist principles I have been able to draw out similar expressions from a few independently minded Labour Members which has greatly helped to retrieve the honour of the otherwise reactionary Labour Party in the eyes of foreign workers.

Whilst supporting in the voting lobby the Labour Party generally in its legitimate work, I have not failed to give utterance to the solitary voice of Communist Labour demands for the transference of property and power from the bourgeois to the working class.

I would confidently challenge my opponents to show that any of my speeches or votes in the House could be condemned as being most against the interests of the workers.

Outside Parliament I have not spared myself, and have spent all my available time, energy and money in carrying out propaganda work from one end of the country to the other.

As a Trade Unionist I have given my full and active share in the general struggles of the Trade Union workers. I have done what a true Trade Unionist should do: assisted in the Trade Union struggles of the workers in other countries. I have done my best to increase the activity and influence of the Minority Movement, the more advanced Labour Parties, and all working-class organisations, such as the International Class War Prisoners' Aid, the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, the League Against Imperialism, the Friends of Soviet Russia, without whom the struggles of the British Trade Union workers would have become merely a mockery and an object of ridicule in the eyes of the capitalist world. I have not aided and abetted in introducing bricklayers with £5,000 a year into our Trade Union movement.

There has not been an important strike in any part of the country or imprisonment of workers where I have not gone to give my humble mite of work and assistance.

THE ONE GUIDING MOTIVE.

My share in the General Strike, in the memorable march of the unemployed workers and the unparalleled demonstration in Trafalgar Square have all been guided by one motive, namely, not to listen to the selfish anti-working-class advice of smug, comfortable Parliamentary Leaders of the Labour Party, but to judge of the miseries and hardships of the workers and to face the issues on their behalf regardless of the wrath, anger or envy of our capitalist opponents.

I have not permitted myself to be charmed away by the Prince of Wales' Appeal for the miners, nor by the mean, miserable contribution made to the Miners' Fund by the British millionaires and the shareholders who have made nearly two hundred million pounds of profit out of the miners since 1914.

I have, on the other hand, remembered with gratitude and with admiration the much bigger gift made by the Russian workers to the British miners in their distress in 1926, and the similar gifts made by poor workers in Britain, Russia and other countries for the workers in my own country, India, in their struggles against the powerful master class in prompt response to appeals made by the Workers' Welfare League of India.

I have not supported the wretched scheme of the leaders of the British Railwaymen, in passing round the hat amongst low paid workers and collecting three million pounds per annum for the benefits of Railway Directors and shareholders; but I have always fearlessly advocated the duty of railway workers and others to levy themselves in support of lock-out miners, textile workers and others.

I have fearlessly denounced the humbug of conversation with the masters carried on by members of the General Council of the T.U.C. when they can only lead to degradation, humiliation and further impoverishment.

Trade Unions were originally founded for the purpose of organising the workers in every industry to fight against exploitation and unjust domination by the boss class in the same industry. We have never opened our Trade Union in any industry to masters and directors as well as to men, and now to go out and form such mixed councils is to destroy the very foundation of Trade Unionism and to insult the memory of those brave workers who founded the Trade Unions on a purely class basis.

LOCAL POSITION.

Now suddenly those very persons in Battersea who asked you to support me in 1924 in spite of contrary orders from the officials of the Labour Party, now ask you to throw me overboard and vote for what they call an official Labour candidate put forward by a new Labour Party organisation created recently in competition against the original Trades Council and Labour Party.

Why are they doing so?

Not because they honestly believe that the workers of Battersea would all be so disloyal and ungrateful as to oust me, and to put in an Imperialist reactionary Labour man in my place; but simply because the Labour Officials desire to get me out of Parliament—the one Communist—even at the risk of letting in a Tory or a Liberal, in order to satisfy the "patriotic" demand of British aristocrats. Because as a Communist I should fight a more forward and more honest, more effective class war against Imperialism and Capitalism, and because I will not enter into a conspiracy with the Tories against the liberties of workers of India or the Colonies is no reason why the workers of Battersea should regard me as a less valuable representative.

AN ANALYSIS OF SO-CALLED LABOUR PROGRAMME.

I understand there will be three opponents to me in North Battersea. One Commander Marsden for the Conservatives, Mr. Brogan for the Liberals, and Mr. Sanders for that official and orthodox section of the Labour movement which has now ceased to be anti-Capitalist, and which has assimilated Liberal politics and adopted the 100 per cent. pro-Capitalist programme.

I submit that on all important questions all these three parties have one similar programme without vital difference, and as far as Socialism and working-class [illegible] one of them is as bad as the other. Instead of three separate candidates, there might just as well have been one, were it not for personal ambitions and Party rancour.

Mr. Bennett, the new Labour M.P. for South Battersea, in his speech fully reported in the "South Western Star" of April 26th, explains how the three parties are rapidly approaching one another almost to a point of common co-operation.

"The advent of Mr. Bennet was greeted with hearty applause by the Labour and Socialist element. He dealt in detail with Mr. Baldwin's statements concerning the reorganising of industry, and said it was borrowed from the Socialist programme. We absolutely agree with this reorganisation of business referred to by the Prime Minister,' said Mr. Bennett, 'but what we say is, why should the price that has to be paid for this reorganisation fall upon the poorest?' That was what Mr. Baldwin's scheme amounted to, continued the speaker. What the Socialist Party in this country wanted was cheap transport in the interests of trade and commerce and not to still further fill the pockets of the capitalist. That could only be accomplished by the nation taking the matter in hand and carrying out the re-organisation. That meant co-operation. He wished the old party system was dead and gone, so that all the old parties could co-operate together for the benefit of the nation as a whole." (Applause).

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Let us take the ownership of land. For two generations British Socialists have been teaching the world that land should not belong to individuals, that every inch of land in every country ought to belong to the Nation as a whole. The Tories and Liberals opposed that idea and they tried to appease public anger against the ownership of land by devising fraudulent schemes of taxation, as all taxes ultimately fall entirely upon the backs of the workers.

The Labour Party, whose local advocate is Mr. Saunders, of the War Recruiting fame, also refuses, even if it had a majority in Parliament, to transfer land from private ownership to the nation by legislation and not by Capitalist mode of purchase.

NO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

You, fifteen thousand workers of Battersea, who voted for me last time, do not possess one square inch [illegible] acres, and most of you, when you die, will not be permitted to be buried decently in a plot by yourself, but four or five of you will be cast into one common grave, just as in your lifetime you are made to live in overcrowded slums.

My Communist programme is to immediately transfer ownership of land from the land-owning class to the nation for common use with equal rights.

Let us take a second point, that of Private Ownership of Houses. Why are there slums? Why is there a shortage of houses? Why is there overcrowding in basements of large working-class families? For the simple reason that landlords must be the owners and they must have profits.

The rents which the landlord class collects from you are spent upon their own better homes, their comforts, their night-clubs and gambling excursions and luxuries.

THERE SHALL BE NO SLUMS.

If there were no landlords, and if houses belonged to the nation, and if every farthing of the rent was collected by Trade Union Committees or workers' Borough Councils, and spent upon the re-conditioning of old houses, or building new ones, slums would soon be cleared and there would be no congestion.

The Tory, Liberal and the Labour Parties are [illegible] entering the General Election on the promise that the new Parliament 'will not abolish' private ownership of houses.

The Labour Party is not prepared to take over mansions and castles and the large estates in order to convert them into rest and holiday homes and hospitals for the workers who badly require them. Even if the Labour Party obtain power, they are not prepared to prohibit the collection of rents by private landlords and to convert same into a source of communal income for the betterment of housing conditions.

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR COMMUNIST.

That is what my Communist programme is prepared to do against all the other candidates who are out to protect the rights of property owners.

I again wonder why there are three candidates to carry out the same programme, whereas I can understand and why I am your candidate, because I want to do these things differently from the Conservatives, Liberals and the Labourals.

Point number three is Unemployment. On this the basic position of Tory, Liberal and so-called official Labour is exactly the same. Unemployment in Great Britain has not arisen out of any natural calamity or war destruction of plant, but through the Capitalist policy of the right of private owners to shut men from their work and through Imperialism, by which British Capitalists jute mills and iron works is countries such as India, Africa and China, where they can secure slave labour of the rate of one penny per hour.

If to-morrow all the existing factories and mines were thrown open and the entire plant made available for the workers to work on, there would not be a man or woman out of work within a short time. This cannot be done when places of production, distribution and exchange remain in private hands.

ALL MEANS OF PRODUCTION TO WORKERS.

With my Communist programme, I say again what I said in 1922, 1923 and 1924, in my Election Addresses: that I demand a complete transfer to the people of all mines, factories and places of work, and to immediately put all honest and genuine workers in them to work.

Not only the Tories and the Liberals, but even our present degenerate Labour Party are opposed to this scheme. All three of them want to preserve private ownership intact. Mr. Brogan and Commander Marsden are quite well able to protect private ownership. Why does Mr. Sanders consider himself particularly fitted for this work?

If he is in favour of taking over places of industry immediately without compensation, then what is wrong with me?

NO QUADTERS TO IMPERIALISM.

Point number four. On the policy of Imperialism, there is open and acknowledged agreement among the Tories, Liberals and so-called Labour Party.

As a genuine Socialist I consider it unthinkable that any one nation should govern another, or that a single British soldier or British flag should be in anybody else's country.

Besides, it is perfectly notorious that British Imperialism is for the specific purpose of crushing the workers in this country by competition with cheap labour in the subjected countries.

The position of coal with sixty-five million tons now dug out yearly by Africans, Indians and Chinese at sevenpence a day, the position of cotton mills, jute mills and iron works with their equally cheap labour is perfectly obvious to every British worker.

Yet the Labour Party is going back on all Socialist conditions and is pledged to tht hilt to support the strong Imperialist rule of Britain over these countries where such cheap labour is maintained. They have openly promised that there will be continuity of the Tory and Liberal traditions.

Why, then, have a special Labour Party or a new candidate to do the same dirty work?

I, as an out-and-out Socialist and opponent of Imperialism alone, have the right to ask for the vote of the workers.

THE MILITARY POLICY.

Point number five. Upon this Imperialistic and Colonial policy depends the military policy of Great Britain. The Labour Party may say they will make the military expediture less by a few millions than the Tories. So they say. But how they will be able to take human life more efficiently and cheaply than the Conservatives is a mystery to me. The Labour Party has already proved that in office and for the last four years by their votes that they are completely in favour of maintaining capitalist navies, armies, and the Air Force, though they know very well that these are the forces on which the governing class depends to keep the workers down, and which have destroyed the rights and liberties of the people of Ireland, India, Egypt, &c. What is the difference between Messrs. Marsden and Sanders in this matter?

SOVIET RUSSIA.

The sixth point is in regard to Soviet Russia. The Labour Party pretends that it has a different policy. Where is it different from that of Lloyd George? The Labour Party want to resume negotiations with Russia only on capitalist conditions. It says that before negotiations can be resumed the workers and pessants of Soviet Russia, who never borrowed a farthing from the [illegible] and pay the debts incurred by the Tsar and parasites of Tsarist Russia of the Rasputin type, which they borrowed and squandered without even consulting the Russian people.

The Labour Party wants to impose upon the Soviet workers the capitalist condition that they must cease to take part in international, fraternal propaganda in other countries. Why should they? What heaven-born right has the Tory or Labour Government of Britain upon the land of the Indians, Irish or Egyptians? Why should British capitalist masters and military officers have the right to penetrate into other people's countries while Russian workers are to be debarred from sending propagandists to this or any other country, when the workers are willing to welcome them?

The whole policy of Macdonald towards Russia has been characterised by trickery that produced the Zinoviev forgery. Macdonald as one man is far more responsible than any other human being for bringing that forgery into the limelight. His having drafted the insulting and offensive letter to the Soviet Representative when he was in the responsible position of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary gave the opportunity to Russia's enemies to display the Red Letter as a serious document.

If Macdonald had not attempted that stupid trickery the Labour Movement would never have suffered from the episode of the Zinoviev forgery in the 1924 Election.

Will you ask Sanders that if honest and open relationship with the Russians and the Soviet Republic is desirable, am I not good enough to do the job, and why does he oppose me?

WHO PAID THE PIPER?

Ask Mr. Sanders if he has ever been to Russia, and, if so, under whose auspices, in whose service, for what purpose, and what was the result of his trip? Did he not go as one of the so-called Labour Delegation picked out and selected by Lloyd George for the purpose of encouraging Kerensky to continue the Capitalist war?

For point number seven let us take the Trade Union Amendment Act (the anti-T. U. Act) and the repeal of that obnoxious measure of the Tory Government.

First of all, what is the Labour Party going to do when the House of Lords refuses to agree with them? Are they ready to have a revolutionary movement in this country and to scrap the House of Lords entirely?

Ask another straight question to Mr. Sanders or the Labour Party. Are they ready to secure for the workers of this country their inherent and natural right for a general strike or sympathetic strikes?

BETRAPED OF GENERAL STRIKE.

The Labour leaders have openly proclaimed in Parliament that they consider the General Strike to be always illegal, and that they pledge themselves never again to allow another one to take place. Then what is the good of pretending to repeal the Baldwin Act?

During the last General Strike they pretended to lead the workers with the deliberate and pre-conceived purpose of leading them into a morass, and then abandoning them in the midst of the struggle.

The master class has invariably on every occasion used their industrial power to gain a political end, and their political power to achieve an industrial gain.

My motto is: "Class against Class," and in fighting Imperialism and Capitalism we shall have to adopt similar measures of industrial or political action to achieve either a political or industrial advantage.

Does Mr. Sanders sit in Geneva Office to secure the rights of the workers to industrial action or to adopt measures to overthrow capitalism? Does he not sit there for exactly opposite purposes?

They are all the same, Tories, Liberals, and so called Official Labour, in their General Election programmes.

POWER TO WORKERS.

They blame Joynson-Hicks for not finding time to amend the Factory Act. My Communist Party always stands for a revolutionary change in the Factory Act. I stand for the transfer of power and control over working conditions from the directors and management to the workers and to Trade Union organisations. I stand for the right of workshop committees alone to dismiss or engage workers.

The Labour Party stands for nothing of that sort. They want a Factory Amendment Act the same as any Liberal or Tory might desire, a mere time-serving reformist camouflage.

Why does Mr. Sanders want to shift me in dealing with the Factory Act?

SIGNIFICANCE OF MAY DAY.

We come to the eighth point. What of May Day? May Day is *the* one day over all the world preserved for the workers as their day, when they march in procession and demonstrate. Every Labour member of the House of Commons, all the Labour Councillors in Battersea, all official orthodox Labour candidates are now too ashamed to march through the streets of London for a great big May Day demonstration and for speeches in the Hyde Park.

I am the only person left from

(Continued on next page.)

Miss Vivienne Starr of "The Clover girls."

Miss Kay Fields who is seen at the Capitol this week.

BARDOLI IN BRITISH PRESS

REPORT "A BLOW TO I. C. S.

Sufficient Condemnation of Existing Land Revenue Assessment.

We publish below the comments that have appeared in some of the British journals on findings of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee. It is significant to note that daily press refrained from offering any comments.

Under the caption "The Aftermath of Bardoli", "Near East and India" has the following comments:

"WORST REBUFF."

"The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the complaints raised against the new land assessment imposed on the cultivators of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas of the Surat District constitutes the worst rebuff which any local Government in India has received for many years and may have far-reaching results. The Committee had indeed decided that there is no legal objection to the assessment being based on rental value. No one, however, serious doubted this. The real question is whether the system of placing practically complete reliance on recorded rentals, to which the Settlement Commissioner and, following him, the Government of Bombay, had pinned the official flag, is capable of giving satisfactory results. The Committee has decided that it cannot do so in this part of Gujerat owing to disturbing factors. But factors equally disturbing are likely to be met with in almost every other part of Bombay, and it looks as it the old empirical method of fixing reassessments by local conditions must again be resorted to, and the attempt of the Settlement Commissioner to introduce a semi-official method must be written down as a failure. The finding is likely to prove most embarrassing to the Bombay Government in its efforts to revise the assessments in force elsewhere. Perhaps even more regrettable because more directly shattering to the public confidence in the fairness and efficiency of the methods of Government, is the sweeping condemnation of the work of the Settlement Officer, and, by implication of the officers and Departments which accepted and approved his facts and conclusions. If the statistics were "carefully compiled demonstrably incorrect, and completely reliable," to quote the words of the Committee, the ordinary man, and certainly the critic of the Government, will think that the Settlement Commissioner and finally the Revenue Department of the Secretariat should have been able to discover some inkling of the truth.

GOVT. BOWS HEAD TO STORM OF CRITICISM.

Prima facie, one would almost imagine that the Committee itself had been somewhat carried away by the effect of its findings. It is difficult to believe that with the great rise in agricultural prices for the last thirty years, the increased share of Government in the greater amount received by the cultivator should be only 5.7 per cent. As, however, the Government of Bombay has accepted this figure and has already bowed its head to the storm of criticism that is bound to follow, there is no more to be said on the sufficiency of the assessment now accepted. Of all the features of the case, however, the most lamentable and the one that is likely to have the most widespread result, is the justification afforded to the methods used by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel with the monetary sympathy of his brother, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. It cannot be doubted that these methods were directed against the system of Government and were in their nature subversive of law and constituted order. Now, however, that the grievances alleged are shown to have had a solid foundation of fact few, and probably among Indian publicists almost none, will be found to condemn the method of exploiting them. The effect of the report on the finances of the Bombay Government will be serious, since it will make it almost impossible to get other reassessments carried into effect; but still more serious is the blow to the prestige of the Government and its Revenue officers.

SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENT.

"The New Statesman": After the remarkable village protest in the Bardoli district of the Bombay Presidency last year described in these columns at the time a Government inquiry into the administration of the land revenue was held by two special commissioners. Their report has now been issued and it is rightly described in the Indian Press as one of the most significant documents of the kind produced in recent years. A main point in the Bardoli complaint was that the Bombay Revenue Department was assessing the land revenue improperly arrived at. The commissioners find the method itself to be justifiable; but the conduct of the Settlement Officer in making his revisions of assessment is so emphatically condemned that the report will inevitably be acclaimed as a vindication of the Bardoli villagers in their determined policy of passive resistance to the revenue demand. The total increase assessment which provoked that resistance was one of 22 per cent. The commissioners drastic cut to 5.7 per cent.. It would be difficult to find an incident quite comparable with this in the long and controversial annals of Indian land revenue.

A TRAGEDY OF PUBLIC LIFE.

"The Saturday Review": It is one of the tragedies of public life that the wrong people are so often right. The "No Tax" campaign carried on by deplorable method in portions of the Bombay Presidency has now been shown to have substantial justification for the main grievance which inspired it. The investigating committee appointed last autumn, a body in no way prejudiced against the authorities, has reported that the figures on which this enhanced revenue demand was based are utterly unworthy of trust. Instead of the proposed increase of 22 per cent., it is found by the Committee, and agreed by the Government of Bombay, that increase of 5.7 per cent. would be equitable. That under existing Indan conditions any Provincial Government should be let down by uncritical acceptance of statstics is lamentable. In any circumstances injustice to tax payers would redound to the grave discredit of the Government, but as things are in India a blunder of the sort now exposed is disastrous. For there is no question of injured tax-payers who would be appeased as soon as an unjust demand was waived; behind the agitations in India are persons who never allow a wrong to be forgotten in its reparation, and who represent the honest and voluntary amends of the Government as extorted by strikes and menaces.

SURE TO PRODUCE SENSATION.

"The Nation and the Athenaeum": A considerable sensation will be produced in India by the result of the Bardoli inquiry. The taxes payable by cultivators in the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas of the Bombay Presidency were increased last year by some 22 per cent. as the result of a re-assessment of land values. By way of protest against this increase, a "No Tax" campaign was organised, accompanied by a social boycott which led to the resignation of almost all the subordinate officials of the district. Sixteen hundred acres of land were forfeited for non-payment of taxes; but eventually the Governor of Bombay agreed to refer the whole question to an independent Committee of Inquiry. This Committee has now reported that the cultivators' grievances were substantially justified; the statistics on which the assessment was based were compiled on an unsound theory, were often "demonstrably unreliable" and were, in general, "completely unreliable." The Committee consider that a total increase of 5.7 per cent. is all that is justified, and the Government has accepted their figure As the "Times of India" points out the matter cannot stop there. The whole system of the revised land revenue settlement in the Bombay Province has been brought under suspicion and must be thoroughly overhauled. This is not a time when either the Central Government of India nor the Provincial Governments can afford to leave legitimate grievances uninvestigated or unremoved.

"A BLOW TO I.C.S.."

"Manchester Guardian": The report of an official committee reluctantly appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the enhancement of the land revenue in the Bardoli taluk must be regarded as a blow to the regime of the Indian Civil Service. That service has always prided itself upon the care and leniency with which it has adjusted and administered the land revenue systems of India. Now an official committee—which would never have been appointed but for the extraordinary agitation organised by a prominent Congressman—finds that no enhancement greater than 5-1/2 per cent. is justified in a taluk in which the civilian half of the Bombay Government had, after the fullest consideration, decided to enhance the land revenue by 22 per cent. The importance of this finding is immensely increased by the fact that the 22 per cent. enhancement proposed for Bardoli was by no means excessive compared with the enhancements recently imposed in other parts of Bombay and other provinces while there is little or nothing to suggest that Bardoli was exceptionally unfitted to bear the increased taxation. Reuter's telegram does not explain the data on which the committee reached its conclusion that no more than 5-1/2 per cent. enhancement was appropriate. This conclusion will probably not escape expert criticism and indeed if is, on the surface, not a little surprising since the governing factor in a revision of Indian land revenue assessments must be the price of Indian agricultural produce, which has about doubled since the land revenue in Bardoli was last fixed. But whatever view may be taken by the experts, the Indian public will certainly accept this official report as a sufficient condemnation of the existing method of assessing the land revenue, and it is accordingly more than ever necessary to transfer to the Provincial Legislatures the ultimate responsibility for the whole system which is still vested in the bureaucracy.

ALL POWERS TO WORKERS!

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.

to be with the workers and to serve them in that capacity on the real May Day.

The Conservatives and Liberals are opposed to working men's processions on May Day and so now are members of your *changed* Labour Party. They call themselves Labour, but in what respect do they differ from the others?

I am not changed in this or any other respect. I demand that May Day should be recognised as a great holiday. Why should the workers of Battersea want to set me aside if they mean to preserve this great International Working Class Day?

"WIFE OUT ALL TAXES."

Point number nine. The Liberals and the Tories have long ago found out that all taxes are paid by the workers, income-tax, super tax, excess profits duty, as well as indirect taxes on food and clothing and luxuries. Every farthing of the income of the rich from which they have to pay taxes comes out of the workers first.

Not only the Liberals, but even the Tories have removed the tea tax. You don't want a special Labour Party for that requirement. Workers are not concerned with taxes; we have got to entirely "wipe out the profits" on people's necessities.

The Labour Party does not include in its programme the abolition of all profits, private trading, and profiteering. They are just the same as the Liberals and the Tories, to allow private profiteers to continue, and to throw dust in the eyes of the workers by changing the headlines of taxes.

Talking of taxes, one has got to bear in mind the most oppressive burden upon the backs of the workers of Great Britain, bigger than any other country's in the world, in the shape of interest and Sinking Fund on that iniquitous and diabolical sum of money called the National or War Debt.

WAR-PROFITEERING AND NOT WAR DEBTS.

The British working class never borrowed eight thousand million pounds from the rich of this country and the rich people never had that surplus sum to lend to anybody. The whole is war profiteering piled upon the backs of the workers by a false and artful method of book-keeping.

I have always been demanding the complete repudiation of this unjust burden. I did so in 1922, 1923 and 1924, and I am going so again in 1929. The Labour Party have completely run away from this demand and are standing now in exactly the same position as the capitalist parties. They are even ashamed of their own half-way measures, which they called the Capital Levy. They want the workers of this country out of their hard toil to produce three hundred and fifty million pounds per annum to satisfy this false debt.

Why have a special Labour Party to do that job? Why have an orthodox Labour candidate for that, when there is a Liberal and a Tory already able to do so quite well and with more sincerity and less hypocrisy than the topsy-turvy changed Labour Party?

SQUASH UNEMPLOYMENT.

Point number ten. You are told by the Labour Party that they will not cure unemployment by the only honest process of opening all the idle factories and mines and putting the people to work in them. They will allow the master class to play the dog in the manger, but in return they will offer palliative relief to the workers and take them away from their homes and their skilled trades.

Tories are ready to do the same, and are actually doing it, and the Liberals are promising the same. By such processes the British workers would permanently lose their place in the industrial world. I am fighting for the rights of the British workers to take charge of the entire industrial plant and to squash unemployment definitely in a very short time once and for ever. The world of workers with a proper standard of life will absorb the entire production of workers.

Look at the Labour Party's Relief scheme, which is nothing but an extravagant gift to the capitalist masters. Of course, the Labour Party programme is put in such roundabout and verbose language that the workers may consider it different from Baldwin's subsidies or Lloyd George's company promoting schemes, but they are all the same.

Lloyd George wants two hundred million pounds from the public and desires to create roads, power stations, &c., at least to remain under public ownership.

Whereas the Melchet-Turner agreement issued with the consent of the Trade Union Congress, recommends that hundreds of millions of pounds be raised by the State, and Bank facilities be made easier for the use of capitalists, for the notorious capitalist rationalisation, without public ownership.

COUNTERFEIT SOCIALISM.

The scheme of the political Labour Party is not only more ridiculous but even outrageous from a Socialist viewpoint. Look at MacDonald's Manifesto! The Labour Party condemns Baldwin for giving away from public funds thirty or forty million pounds to the rich manufacturers, but the same Labour Party is now propounding capitalist schemes which will give three times that amount to rich landlords and capitalists. The Labour Party wants two hundred million pounds, if not more, which it will spend on building roads, planting new forests, creating new fisheries and new electrical power stations. This sounds all right, but they are going to do so under a capitalist system of private ownership of land and factories, and without a Socialist programme of first capturing land and industry for the nation. What will be the result? Out of two hundred million pounds spent on such schemes, a part only will go as wages, but a larger part will go as prices paid to landlords for the use of the land, or for stone and wood from their property.

Electrical power stations will be erected which will bring profits upon profits for the electrical contractors, machinery companies, merchants in building material, to iron masters, to copper wire makers in America.

SAME JOHNY IN NEW GARB.

I do not see why we should have a change of Government at all if the new Johnny coming in is the same as the old Johnny going out, but who will only quote different sets of phrases from the Bible.

Why have such capitalist relief palliatives instead of Socialisation of Industries?

About three weeks ago the General Council of the T. U. C. issued one of its characteristic, pompous, and stupid manifestos against the poor Indian workers putting up a heroic fight against their unjust masters, in spite of the misleading advice from several British Trade Union leaders. In doing so they made a confused and complicated attack upon me personally. My Trade Unionist electors may read it in the "Daily Herald" of Friday, the 12th April.

They talk about me as acting without a mandate. Did the General Council of the T. U. C. receive a mandate from the rank and file before they betrayed the General Strike? Did your Trade Union leaders receive a mandate from you before they gave up the Council of Workers and Soldiers, formed in Leeds in 1919? Did they receive a mandate from the rank and file before they shut up the Councils of Action and allow the Chinese Expedition and the attack upon Indians and others to be carried out? Did the rank and file mandate them to betray the Triple Alliance on Black workers as much as is that of the Capitalists.

I stand confident that my programme and that of the Communist Party, for immediate and complete power to the working class and no power or safety for the Capitalists, is the one that can command universal, international, working-class approval.

NOT FIGHTING LABOUR MOVEMENT.

As a Communist, I am not fighting the Labour movement, but only that section of it which has thrown overboard the genuine Labour programme and has substituted it by a dangerous pro-Capitalist programme in order to win the Liberal votes instead of allowing them to go to an honest Liberal candidate.

I expect my fifteen thousands electors to remain with me as I have remained true to them.

One last word to the New Voters and Electors. During the last three Elections I had experienced that there were in hundreds of homes young women who had no votes, but who had nothing but approbation for my programme and who had desired to support me. I ask them to support me now with their votes.

I know that young women of the British working class have more sense, honesty and honour than the old women of the male sex on the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the British Parliament Labour Party.

TO SERVE WORKERS OF WORLD.

Against bureaucracy, against the cast iron mentality of the man who has permitted the old world conditions to grow, the young woman with her new mentality will not only be a help, but perhaps the salvation.

Well, I write this on May Day, the first of May, and the last day of May will come soon. They say "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." I have stood true and faithful to you and I am sure you will do the same to me.

Whatever happens on the last day of May, on this May Day I greet you, and I thank you for the opportunity you gave me to serve the workers of all countries including Britain, and in the name of millions of Indian and other subjected workers whose fight has been carried out by me during the last five years, with one great Communist and working-class greeting,

I remain,

Very Fraternally Yours,
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

GIRLS VANITY BAG

—:o:—

SIR MONTAGU WEBB'S DENUNCIATION

LONDON, May 17.
(By Air Mail).

Sir Montagu Webb of Karachi and a former member of the Legislative Assembly who is, at present in this country stated to a press representative that he had been all over the world and thought the English girls' complexion is second to none. He, therefore, did not think it necessary for the modern girls' vanity bag and the making-up apparatus it contains which he noticed to his great surprise after his return from India. He thought the time has come when men should set their faces against the practice.

PRESIDENT OF YOUTH LEAGUE RESIGNS

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

Dr. Hariprasad, President of the Youth League, has tendered his resignation of that office, stating that he does not agree with the resolution passed by the League last evening in favour of conducting a campaign against schools that have raised their fees. He adds that in this matter a distrustful attitude has been shown towards him which no self-respecting man can tolerate.

A public meeting will be held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., to consider the question of the increase of fees in secondary schools.—A. P.

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SIR R. BADEN-POWELL AS A SPY

—:o:—

STORY OF RUSE TO GET DETAILS OF FORTRESS

—:o:—

CATCHING BUTTERFLIES

Remarkable disclosures with regard to the Secret Services of the Great Powers are made in "Behind the Scenes of Espionage," a book published recently by G. G. Harrap and Company, Limited (7s. 6d.) and written by a German, Winfried Ludecke.

With reference to the part played by Sir Robert Baden-Powell the author writes the following:—

He is beyond question one of the most gifted secret service agents that ever lived. Like the real Englishman he is, although he practised espionage as an officer on professional duty, he took it at the same time as an interesting sport that stimulates the nerves and make demands on all a man's powers.

Once he was ordered to obtain exact information as to the position and power of the ordnance mounted in the fortress of Cattaro in Dalmatia, a point that was, as everybody knows, bombarded more than once in the World War. He carried out this mission in the innocent guise of an entomologist.

His whole equipment consisted of a sketch book that contained quite a number of finished or only half-finished drawings of butterflies, in addition to a paint box and a butterfly net.

Catching butterflies as he went he came close up to the forts built on the lonely mountain slopes, and then with the utmost coolness he sketched into the wings of his butterflies the outlines of the separate forts, the situation and calibre of the guns, in such a way that the uninitiated took the harmless-looking lines and dots for the natural representation of the markings of the insects, and the artist himself merely for an eccntric Englishman.

AEROPLANES IN TRANS-ATLANTIC RACE

—:o:—

OLD ORCHARD (Maine) May 30.

The French aeroplane "Yellow Bird" piloted by M.M. Lotti and Lefevre and the American machine "Green Flash" piloted by Captain Lewis Yancey and navigated by Mr. Roger Williams are engaging in a trans-atlantic race. The former left for Paris at 57 minutes past nine this morning (American time), but returned and landed at 16 minutes past ten. The "Yellow Bird" weighs four and a half tons and the "Green Flash" two tons.

The third member of the "Yellow Bird's" crew is Assolant. The return of the plane was due to engine vibration causing a leak in the petrol tank in fuselage releasing a quantity of petrol. The flyers decided to dump fuel and return.

The wheel of the "Green Flash" stuck in mud in the offtake.—Reuter.

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THE HOPE OF ASIA

Amanulla In The Urdu Press

"Himmat" of Lucknow writes:—

"To-day the whole of Asia and the Islamic world will be extremely grieved to hear that Amir Amanullah Khan has started from Chaman to Bombay *en route* to Europe. There is no doubt that the ex-King committed a few errors but they were not such as would induce the Afghan nation to give preference to a robber over him. The ex-King has rendered glorious services to his nation. It was he who freed his country, established legations in the world and made the great Powers of the World recognise the greatness of Afghanistan. It is the height of ingratitude on the part of the Afghans to have meted out such treatment to their benefactor as a result of which he has become hopeless of his country to the service of which he had completely devoted himself. The failure of Amanullah Khan is really the failure of the whole of Asia and particularly of the Musalmans."

DEFEAT OF CAUSE OF PROGRESS.

"Tej", the organ of the Arya Samajists of Delhi, writes:—

"It is a pity a thousand pities that a true servant of the Afghans of the type of Amanullah Khan has been compelled owing to the ignorance of the Afghans and the selfish activities of the traitors to the country to leave Afghanistan and seek an asylum in Europe. Every particle of the soil of Afghanistan was dearer than life to the ex-King. Whether sleeping or awake, he always thought of his country. We fully trust that the time is not far off when the people of Afghanistan who are today acting as the tool in the hands of religious fanatics and have been the means of his dramatic downfall will one day feel that they have not only deprived him of his Crown, but have destroyed the God-given freedom by their own hands. They have turned their prosperity into adversity and have closed the way to future progress. It is a fact that the greatness of Afghanistan was wholly due to Amanullah and now that he is no longer there, Afghanistan cannot remain free; in other words, it will remain dependant on some foreign power. We express our sympathies with Amanullah in his present troubles. We alone do not mourn his fall; the whole freedom-loving world is sorry at it since his defeat amounts to the defeat of the cause of progress and freedom."

THE HOPE OF ALL ASIA.

"Bande Mataram" of Lahore observes:—

"Since his ascension to the throne, Amanullah Khan was an eye-sore to his enemies. His patriotism his self-respect and his freedom-loving nature could not brook the slavery of Britain and so in the beginning of his reign, he threw off the yoke of that slavery. Amanullah Khan always thought of his country and nothing else. His reforms turned the Mullah into his enemy..... Amanullah Khan was the hope of all Asia. Had he succeeded in spreading the light of education in his country, the effect on Asia and the Islamic world would have been tremendous. All these hopes are now mingled with the dust owing to his defeat. His downfall has added to the misfortunes of India."

A PRAYER.

"Roznama-e-Khilafat" of Bombay remarks:—

"We make a present of our good wishes and prayers to Amanullah Khan and pray to God to give him strength enough to bear his present misfortunes bravely. It is indeed a great loss to lose the Crown. May God fill his heart with patience and accept his repentance so that his nation may be compelled to invite him once again and place the reins of government in his hands."

MULLAHS' WRONG LEAD.

"Ajmal" of Bombay observes:—

"It is a pity that the Afghans failed to appreciate the good intentions of King Amanullah Khan and adopted an attitude under the wrong lead given to them by the ignorant Mullahs which deprived the country of his guidance. This is a most lamentable fact that in the history of Asia in general and that of Afghanistan in particular. Although Amanullah has not succeeded in his designs, yet his name will live for ever in the history of the East. The movement started by him will not die out by his going away from Afghanistan, but is sure to reappear in stronger form, and then it is bound to succeed."

YOUNG AFGHANS' OPPORTUNITY.

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes in "Tej":—

"I fully trust that the departure of Amanullah from Afghanistan is nothing more than another lease of life for Bacha-e-Saqqa. A bloody war is sure to take place there very soon and in case the neighbouring Powers maintain their neutrality, the young Afghans would soon rise and put an end to the rule of Mullah of Shor Bazar and Bacha-e-Saqqa and the sun of freedom will once again begin to shine on that land. The young Afghans are busy making their country another Japan. Young Afghanistan is bound to snatch her freedom from selfish Mullahs and thoughtless Bacha-e-Saqqa sooner or later."

Moulana Shaukat Ali writes in "Roznama-e-Khilafat" as follows:—

"Our best wishes are with Amanullah Khan, and God willing, the brave Afghan nation will soon realise that it needs A'ala Hazrat's guidance. I hope that Amanullah Khan will then bow before the decision of his countrymen. He must have been feeling sorry at his severing connection with his Motherland. I hope that A'ala Hazrat will find, during his stay in Europe, that the Western civilisation is outwardly beautiful but inwardly is full of poison."

"Aftab" of Bombay writes:—

"We Muslims, pray to God that Amanullah Khan may once again resume the Kingship of Afghanistan! May his present European tour be the cause of his future prosperity".

Here's a selection for you!

LIFE AND ERICA.	Gilbert Frankau	THE BEETLE.	Richard Marsh
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THE COAST OF FOLLY.	Coningsby Dawson	THE WAY OF AN EAGLE.	Ethel M. Dell
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS.	Ethel M. Dell	THE ROCKS OF VALPRE.	Ethel M. Dell
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VICEREGAL EXODUS

"THE TIMES" TRENCHANT COMMENT

"The Times" writes in its issue of April 30:—

At this time of the year the central bureaucracy in India suffers its customary land change, Within the last few days the offices of the Government of India have been transferred from New Delhi tto the sylvan heights of Simla. This migration, which dates continuously from the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence, is bassed upon the belief that avoidance of the Plains in the hotu weather is beneficial to the health of the Secretariat staffs, and therefore conducive to administrative efficiency. These considerations are peculiar to Indian conditions. There are others with a wider appeal. It is claimed, for example, that its semestral uprooting gives the official mind a broader and less localised vision; but, if so, the High Court Benches have to dispense justice from the same spot whether the thermometer is in the eighties or as high as 116 degrees in the shade. In England only a magical intervention could reproduce the Simla exodus. It would be necessary, for instance, tto transport the staffs of Whitehall, and all their belongings, first to Liverpool and thence perhaps by a hill railway to Lancaster, which would be perched on a mountain twice as high as Snowdon. Thus might the analogy of the journey from Delhi to Kalka and thence to Simla be approximately achieved. Even then it could be doubted whether the inhabitants of Lancaster, 7,000 feet above sea level, would be able to derive inspiration from the massive snows of the Scottish background and to develop a mental superiority over an England sweltering in fiery heat.

Dismissing this impracticability, is yet possible to imagine the transfer of Whitehall, for the summer months to some pleasant west coast watering place. Red tape apulied from the coast of Devonshire might be less aggressive; a touch of humanity might creep into income-tax regulations devised to the sound of sea waves; ozone might give new life to bluebooks. In England, however, the idea can remain no more than an idea. In India the official world can trust to the weather as an ally as it cannot be trusted here. There is no guarantee that the weather at Torquay or Ilfracombe would not be far worse than in St. James's Park. Or it might be so bad everywhere as to make a choice indifferent. On the whole, then, there is no case for an adventure which would be disturbing to the "gunius loci."

NEW SKYSCRAPERS IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

TALLEST BUILDING TO BE 1,200 FT. HIGH

New skyscrapers in New York seem to leap up with the magical swiftness of Jack's, Beanstalk.

A tremendous burst of building activity is sending up so many fresh ones just now that the eye wearies of following the thin steel skeletons piercing the sky.

The latest that is to rise, the 64-storey building of the Bank of Manhattan Company, writes a contemporary's correspondent from "New York," will be the tallest in this city of giants, towering 41 feet above the Woolworth Building (792 feet high) and 25 feet above the Chrysler Building (808 feet).

It will lift its head in Wall Street, thus enhancing the cany-on-like appearance of that street. The building will cost £5,000,000 and cover 32,000 square fee.t

MINARET OF GOLD.

There are now more than 200 skyscrapers (buildings over 20 storeys high) in this city. Some of the new ones are described by Mr. Jimmy Walker, the Irish Mayor of New York, as being "as beautiful as the river Shannon." The dignity and cathedral-like proportions of the New York Life Insurance Building, built on the site of the old Madison Square Garden, won for its architect the gold medal of the Fifth Avenue Association.

The latest section of the Grand Central Building, with its newly completed minaret of gold, looks, when illuminated, like an Indian temple parched on a mountain top. Some of the other new giants are symphonies in coral white.

Mid-town New York is the scene of most remarkable developments. Skyscraper after skyscraper rear its head in the Grand Central zone, each housing the population of a town, and adding to the appalling congestion of traffic both in the streets and underground.

When it appears that the limit of physical endurance has been reached then up springs another magnificent monster of steel and concrete to add to the crush. Recently the 56-storey Chanin Building on Forty-Second-street and Laxington-avenue was opened. It is 702 feet high, and is girdled with an immense bronze frieze.

1,200 FEET?

Within its shadow is springing up the Chrysler Building, which will have 67 floors. Another neighbour is fast nearing completion—the Lincoln Building, 640 feet high.

A site has been suggested in 42nd street for the greatest grant of all, the Larking Building, which (so it is proposed) is to have 110 stories, and reach the staggering height of 1,200 feet. Will so audacious a conception be carried out? The builders of New York certainly have the courage.

It will be 880 feet high, have a floor area of 5,097,778 feet, and embody in it theatres, clubs, a hotel, and myriads of offices. It is appropriate that Chicago, which was the original home of the skyscraper, should beat New York at the game of erecting these Towers of Babel.

CHEATING CUSTOMS

—:o:—

MOTOR ACCESSORY DEALER CONVICTED

Francis Baptista, the sole proprietor of Messrs. Frank and Francis, a firm of importers and dealers in motor car accessories at Sandhurst Road, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay of cheating the Customs authorities in respect of duty on certain consignments from America. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charges, was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Frank Oliviera.

The prosecution case was that a comparison of the invoices seized with the originals obtained from the local indenting firms, through whom the accused used to order his goods from America, showed that for some months past the them had been preparing invoices locally, purporting to be invoices received from America, in respect of imported goods, the correct invoices being purposely suppressed. The prosecution were able to make out a case for seven consignments which resulted in defranding the Customs department to the extent of Rs. 416-6-0. The false invoices appeared to have been printed locally, but purporting to be from the Automotive Export Association of Chicago and were signed by one A. J. Collings on behalf of the American firm.

The accused admitted his guilt and prayed for mercy. His Worship, on the evidence convicted him and sentenced him as above.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

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MAN-WOMAN AND HER LOVES

—:o:—

EARLY WISH TO BE A BOY

—:o:—

REVELATIONS OF DOCTOR

Following the news that an Evesham drover, known for years as William Sidney Holtom, has been found to be a woman, another amazing instance of a female "husband" came to light in mail week.

The revelation is made by Dr. Joseph Collins, M.D., who states that he asked the woman if she could have a choice, which woulud she prefer to be; a man or a woman?"

"A man," came the reply. "Now I am a man with a woman's body. My attitude towards women is one of domination, veneered with chivalry. That's why I get along so well with them."

One of a family of five, the woman's recollections were that she first desired tto be a boy. She liked nothing better than to be hunting and exploring and dressing in boys' clothes. She never had any interest in young girls.

SUICIDE OR SEPARATION.

"Although she had been thrown in close and attractive contact with boys and men all her life, that is, 32 years," says Dr. Collins, "she had never had a thrill from one, a desire for close contact or intimate relationship. All her thrills have been from her own sex.

"When she went to college she developed a sympathetic, satisfying friendship with a woman seven years older.

"They lived ttogetoher for two years, in close intimacy, and spiritual contentment. Soon after she got her degree her friend married, and now has five children.

"The next serious affair was with a woman 15 years her senior, who had been married but who had abandoned it as an unsatisfactory arrangement. It was with this woman that she nearly went on the rocks."

It went on for four years, and the woman had to decide on suicide or separation. In effecting the latter she became a nervous wreck.

She visited the doctor lately to tell him that she was "falling" for another young girl in the organisation she directs.

24-HOUR CLOCKS

"A. M." AND "P. M." TO BE ABOLISHED

The International Astronomical Union recently adopted midnight as the starting point on the clock instead of noon, giving the dial twenty-four instead of twelve hours and abolishing the symools "a.m" and "p.m." At the same time, all transportation companies in Great Britian were urged to conform to this system.

The principal objections against the proposed system in England are that it would make time-tables more involved than they already are, and that much mental arithmetic would have to be done before telling time by the new clock would be an established habit.

Should such a change ever be introduced in the United States, exservince men would have little trouble getting used to the new system. As all former overseas men remember, the twenty-four-hour method of telling time is in use on the railroads of France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. Aside from the railroads, however, the twelve-hour clock is used in all of these countries, as in England and America.

In England, proponents of the new clock say it will be easy for travellers to adjust themselves to realizing that 17-15, for example, simply means a quarter past five in the afternoon, that thirteen o'clock is 1 p.m. and 21-55 stands for five minutes to ten at night They contend too, that the change will facilitate trans-Channel travelling, especially since the British railroads are planning route connections with cross-Channel flynig services, which have to go by the twenty-four hour system on the European continent and shift back to the old clock when re-entering British air.

Our present one to twelve clock system once was considered a great advance. The Romans, as early as 158 B.C., had a clock run by water that told the hours during the night, but a really competent clock was not developed until the second half of the eighth century. Later, King Alfred of England devised a method of telling time by candles, the buhning of three inches denoting the passing of one hour. Our present twelve-hour clock was invented by monks in the Canterbury Cathedral, England, at the close of the thirteenth century.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

for its beauty and hospitality. I was told of the best place for a meal. I went there. No one greeted me. The proprietor ignored my existence. The service was shocking. The food, though solid enough was badly cooked and entirely unimaginative. I made a note of the cost."

Then, after going off into raptures over the cordiality with which he was received in a French restaurant into which he went after five years, and the two meals he had there, he concludes: "Those two unforgettable meals 'together' cost less than that one dreary meal in that English town famous for its beauty and hospitality."

THE INDEFATIGABLE JIX.

Ramsay MacDonald says that the Tory Ministers are meeting very indifferent success in their electioneering campaign, but that the only Minister who is doing much work is Sir William Joynson-Hicks who believes he can rally his party with the cracker explosions of his jumpy mind.

And the "Times of India" has another little fling at Jix in the following extract:—

"In 1928 more than twice as many persons were killed in road accidents as there were in industrial accidents", says Sir William Joynson-Hicks. But this is no reason why Sir William Joyson-Hicks should return to the Home Office.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION

—:o:—

Continued from page 6.

ary action to be taken against those office-bearers or Congress Committees, who or which act in opposition to the Congress policy. That such disciplinary action is necessary against defaulting office-bearers or Committees, and that the power to take such disciplinary action should be vested in the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee no one will deny, nor did the members of the A.I.C.C. deny the same. Only some of them thought that the power was already there, inherently vested in the A.I.C.C. and hence the resolution was superfluous. But, if the power is already inherently vested in the A.I.C.C. surely there can be no objection to stating the same explicitly, especially, when such explicit statement draws public attention to such power and acts as a check upon defaulting members or Committees.

The other important resolution was that regarding the Congress organization, moved by Mahatma Gandhi. That the Congress membership has dwindled to a very low figure is unquestionable, that such a state of affairs ought not to be allowed to continue, is also equally clear; and it was therefore none too early that Mahatma Gandhi moved the resolution in the A.I.C.C. It was also in the fitness of things, that the resolution, which lays out some tangible and constructive programme of work before the Congress workers, was moved by one, who cares for work and not for speeches..

UNITY MAINTAINED.

But though the non-introduction of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee's resolution deprived the spectators of an opportunity of listening to a brilliant and powerful debate, it has, so far as the Nation is concerned, avoided a fierce controversy, which could only have been bitter in its nature and damaging in consequences to the interests of the Nation. And one cannot but feel thankful to Provinces for having contrived so wonderfully to avoid the controversy which would have divided the ranks of Congressmen and diverted their attention from solid work to mere academic discussion. Bitter indeed must have been the disappointment of the enemies of India, who, like the local "Times," expected and wanted a division in the Congress camp. And when the A.I.C.C. was dissolved on Saturday evening, every one in the House must have felt a sense of relief and thankfulness that they were dispersing without any bitterness or division among their ranks, and with some concrete, constructive and well-thought-out programme of work before them. "All is well that ends well" and the Bombay meeting of the A.I.C.C. which met in a tense atmosphere has ended in peace, with some tangible work before everybody —namely, the reconstruction of the Congress organization,—to engage their attention and time. For, "Satan always finds work for the idle" is, unfortunately, true, and the absence of any well laid-out programme of work before the country, would, in all probability, have continued this or raised some other controversy. It is well however, that Mahatma Gandhi has provided work for all, and it is to be sincerely hoped that everyone will busy himself with the work, until it is accomplished.

Simla.—It is understood that the first meeting of the Council of Agricultural Research will be held in Simla in the Council of State Chamber on the afternoon of 21st June and will be opened by the Viceroy.—A. P.

All-round Athlete's Speedy Recovery from Rheumatism

Our picture is of **Mr. Thomas Garner Jones, 256, Binns-road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England,** who writes:—"I am an all-round athlete—Boxing, Running, and Walking, and was training for a Walking Event when Rheumatic Fever took hold of me. I was admitted to the Hospital, where I remained for over six weeks under every possible treatment. I was discharged, but became ill again the next day and was going through awful pain with the Rheumatism in the muscles of the back. Then I read an advertisement of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,' and I made up my mind to try it, as the pains were spreading all over my body again. I started taking it, and found slight relief that night, and within a week had no pains or ache in my body, and was as fit as a fiddle. I am always going to keep a bottle of the Magic in the house."

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MONSOON BURSTS ON WEST COAST

—:o:—

HEAVY RAINFALLS IN KANARA

POONA, May 30.

The monsoon has appeared on the West Coast with heavy falls in Kanara. Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the Central Bay of Bengal are less marked to-day but the Bay monsoon is vigorous in the Andaman Sea and has given nearly general and locally heavy rain in Burma.

A few thundershowers are reported from the interior of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Minbu four inches; Tavoy and Akyab three; Bhamo two; Victoria Point, Mergui and Amherst one and a half; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu one; Bassein a half; Karwar and Mangalore four; Kodaikanal a half and Belgaum, Calicut and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to continue locally heavy in Burma and is likely to extend along the west coast of the Peninsula and in Deccan.—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

POONA, May 29.

The following is a Summary of observations recorded at 8 hour, Wednesday, the 29th of May 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

Conditions are unsettled in the central Bay of Bengal where a depression is probably forming. The Bay monsoon is strengthening in south Burma and rainfall has continued to be nearly general there. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Scattered thundershowers are reported from the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Presidency. The western disturbance is less marked to-day.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in south Burma during next fortyeight hours and extend into north Burma.

Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Burma: the chief amounts are:—Mergui 1.7", Victoria Point 1.4", Amherst 1.3", Diamond Island 1.0" and Tavoy and Bassein 0.6" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Lower Burma and the east and south of Upper Burma, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Burma. Maximum temperature was above normal in Upper Burma. Minbu recorded the highest maximum temperature of 102 degrees.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen at a few stations in Assam, Bengal and Bihar; the chief amounts are:—Chittagong 0.5", Shillong and Naya Dumka 0.4" each and Jalpaiguri 0.2". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in south Bengal, Orissa and east Bihar, lightly to moderately clouded in north Bengal and northeast Assam, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Assam. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and the maximum alone in Bihar. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 112 degrees at Sambalpur and Gaya.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in parts of the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the west United Provinces and parts of Central India and the Central Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east. United Provinces and Central Provinces. The Maximum alone was higher than usual in the west United Provinces and coast Central India and the minimum alone in the west Central Provinces. Mainpuri recorded the highest maximum temperature of 116 degrees.

Northwest India.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in south Gujarat and along the Sind and Baluchistan coasts and the northwest frontier, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east and north Punjab, north Rajputana, northwest Gujarat and the plains of the North-West Frontier Province. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east and north Punjab, the North-WestFrontier Provinces and Baluchistan; the maximum alone was higher than usual in the southwest Punjab and Kashmir and the minimum alone in east Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—There has been local rain in the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, with a few falls in Malabar and Madras Southeast; Ahmednagar and Sholapur have had 0.8" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Hyderabad, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in south Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North, and the minimum alone in north Hyderabad. Vizagapatam recorded the highest maximum temperature of 112 deg.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, May 30.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has appeared on the west coast with heavy falls in Kanara. A few thundershowers are reported from the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North. Skies are modrately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and northeast Baluchistan, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in northeast Baluchistan, the east and north Punjab, north Rajputana, the west United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the Central Provinces, the Punjab, upper Sind and Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Dainfall is likely to extend along the vest coast and in the Deccan.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station d	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ratnagiri	0.01"
Marmugao	0.07"
Karwar	3.92"
Sholapur	0.03"
Belgaum	0.30"
Mangalore	4.20"
Calicut	0.20"
Cochin	0.07"
Cuddapah	0.08"
Masulipatam	0.12"
Cocanada	0.01"
Colombo	0.31"

Maximum temperature 94 degrees (3 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 81 degrees (3 deg. above normal.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30th May 1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.802 inches (0.4 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 87.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.7 degrees (2.7 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.9 degrees (3.5 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 213 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 5 miles per hour.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

(MESSRS. P. CRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, May 30.

Since we wrote our Report last week the nett changes in the Home markets have been as follows:—

New York	July	October.	Jan.
22|5	18.62	18.60	18.64
29|5	18.33	18.50	18.63
	—.29	—.10	—.01
Liverpool	July	October	Jan.
22|5	9.95	9.87	9.88
29|5	9.55	9.84	9.84
	—.16	—.03	—.04

The course of the market during the past week has been, to say the least of it, very disappointing.

The Official weather report received to-day is decidedly unfavourable with the exception of the Western belt, where however we now hear that rain is causing anxiety and that serious damage has been done to the crop.

The causes of the failure of the market to respond to these unfavourable weather reports are (1) the condition of the Money Market in New York which we are advised is critical (2) the weakness of Wall Street consequent on the "money" situation and (3) the large acreage under cotton and the very wholesome respect engendered thereby.

The first two of hese "causes" are of a temporary nature while the third can be disregarded to a large extent seeing that there is no doubt that considerable damage by excessive rain has already taken place, and that the Weevil infestation is likely to be very serious this season as has been pointed out in our last two Weekly Reports.

We therefore see no reason to alter our opinion which is that the Market presents great possibilities on the Bull side, especially when the statistical strength of the old crop position is taken into account.

We have received the following telegrams from Liverpool:—

28-5-29 "Money situation continues critical advise extreme caution all markets."

29-5-29. "Less pressure. Rain is causing anxiety Texas".

During the week the local market has been almost entirely lifeless new export demand having been conspicuous by its absence while the Bombay Mills have bought very sparingly indeed.

This is only natural when it is remembered that few if any Mills are working with their full complement of hands although the situation shews considerable improvement as compared with last week.

We are informed that there is still a lot of cotton up-country which will eventually come into this market. This fact coupled with the probability that Continental Spinners will not be greedy buyers of Indian Cotton during the remainder of this season leads us to advise all holders of ready cotton to lose no opportunity of selling when an opportunity presents itself.

For those of a speculative turn of mind we recommend purchases of New Crop Broach at present prices and on any decline.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

CABLE NEWS.

Wednesday, May 29.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July Highest 18.64 (10-08 a.m.); Lowest 18.33 (at the close).

New York market declined on speculative selling and liquidation owing failure of market to respond to unfavourable weather news.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Our travelling man wires from Texas-Austin:—

Having entirely too much rain in Texas. Extent of damage to crop not yet known, but cannot fail to be serious. There is no question, but the crop has seriously deteriorated. Very serious damage done by rains.

(2) Weekly Government weather report:—

Texas and Oklahoma—Rains in South beneficial, but elsewhere conditions unfavourable owing to cold and wet weather.

Arkansas and Louisiana—Condition fair to good.

Central and Eastern Belts—Unfavourable.

(3) Southern Cotton Co. estimate condition upto 21st May 70.9 per cent, acreage 48,489,000 planted 81 per cent.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool, 5-5 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report better than expected. Fair progress made East, West still wet, cool shower favoured weevil, and lice activity, also complaint of grassy fields."

Messrs. Langley and Co. cabled their Liverpool friends on the 29th instant as under:—

Liverpool telegram states money situation continues critical advise extreme caution all markets. If correct can you say what this particularly refers to?

The reply received from Liverpool Agents reads as under:—

Report must refer to possibility rise in American Rate discount which may cause further rise in London also; uneasiness owing to slump New York stock and Wheat and delay in Reparations Committee Report. Even if Committee come to an agreement and present unanimous report situation in Germany very critical, but apart from Germany do not consider situation serious.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables Weekly weather report not quiet so unfavourable as expected. Most crop reports still bad."

From Liverpool:—"Garside had issued a bullish circular saying planting is generally six days later than average."

From New York:—"Weakness July due expectation of large tenders."

Hentz:—"Government weather report generally unfavourable, and crop is not progressing favourably. Too much rain in many sections. Confidence shaken. There is not sustained buying power. Think favourably of the market in the long run."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather but reacted later on favourable Eastern belt forecast and liquidation."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weekly weather report mostly unfavourable although some improvement at the end of the week."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar—September 1.81 cents.
Sugar—December 1.88 cents.
Wheat—July 1.00 1|8 dollars.
Wheat—September 1.04 1|4 dollars.

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS

—:o:—

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

New York, May 29.
(BY CABLE.)

The official weather report issued to-day by the Government Bureau states that West of the Mississippi the weather has been rather favourable. In Aransas and Louisiana progress has been fair to good. In Oklahoma the weather has been cool and wet and generally unfavourable. There is much to plant and replant. In Texas rains in the South which have proved beneficial, but generally too wet and cold. Planting and replanting continues. In the Central and Eastern sections cultivation is mostly at a standstill.

PEER'S SON PRACTISES SOCIALISM

—:o:—

SURRENDERS HIS UNEARNED INCOME AND TITLE

Viscount Ennismore, the 22-year-old son of the Earl of Listowel, is an earnest young Socialist who is seeking to apply his idealism to his personal life. Recently he decided to give up his title and asked his friends to call him Mr. W. F. Hare. Now he has decided to surrender unearned income and renounce his fortune. He proposes to live on £3 a week whilst studying in London for a philosophy degree. Apparently he has discovered others who share his views, for he has founded a friendly society, to be known as Neighbours, Ltd., to enable wealthy people to devote their fortunes to social purposes. The weekly incomes of the members will be limited to £3 for single men or women, £4 for married men, and 10s. for each dependent child. The problem which Mr. Hare is facing is a very real one for many rich Socialists, and we shall watch his experiment with interest, observes the "New Leader," which adds: May we suggest to him and his friends that the best expenditure of unearned incomes which they feel Capitalism has wrongfully provided would be to devote it to Socialist propaganda and organisation?

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION 1929

Out of 129 candidates who appeared for the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination held in May, 1929, the following 53 have passed the examination:—

Ahmed Abdul Hakim, Ahmed Khairuddin, J J Amin, C Balram Naidu, B T Bangalore, D D Bhargawa, Jagat Ram Bhatia, Hirod Ranjan Biswas, Ajita Kumar Chakravarty, T S Dange, R P Deshpande, R D Dudhara, G V Gadgil, Gaya Prasad Verma, Manoranjan Ghosh, Subhodh Chandra Ghosh, Dattatraya G Joshi, Rajaram V Joshi, K B Kathawate, K V Khare, M V Koranne, D T Kulkarni, R S Kulkarni, S K Kulkarni, P K Lele, Madan Gopal, N N Malhotra, K S Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, J R Mirza, Mirza Kutub Ali Beg, Jagdish Chandra Mittra, B K Mohite, R J Muddapur, R D Munshi, H B Naik, V G Naralker, Nikam D Ganpatrao, T C Oke, C K R Panikker, C K Pathak, S S Patel, Trikamlal R Patel, W B Patwardhan, S V Pradhan, D Ramabramham, Maganlal Harilal Shah, Harnarain Sharma, R M Sheth, R S Shukla, Harikrishan Lall Sibal, R C Tengle, Avantilal H Trivedi, D N Varde.

ROAD HOGS

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to enter a protest in you columns against the reckless driving of motor cars in the streets of our city. In doing so, I am sure I am voicing the feelings of the public. The speed at which cars are now driven along public roads is not only a nuisance, but a positive danger, to pedestrians and to horse drawn vehicles.

The roads and streets are maintained at public expense and are meant for the use of the general public. What right, then, have a few individuals to monopolise these public conveniences and, by their furious driving, to make it impossible for others to use them in comfort and safety. Accidents are of almost daily occurrence; but many of these rightly—called "road hogs" are able to escape punishment by driving on at full speed after knocking some unfortunate down, so that neither their numbers nor their names can be taken. And even when the offenders are caught, prosecuted and convicted the penalties that can be imposed are so light as to have no deterrent effect.

It is true there are Police regulations which fix speed limits and impose penalties for reckless driving, but unless these are rigorously enforced, they can have little or no effect. The only thing to do is to make the penalty for exceeding the speed limit so heavy that no one who incurs it wil be anxious to repeat the offence.

I hope the public, who are the sufferers, will bring pressure to bear on the authorities in the matter.—Yours, etc.

YESHWANT DAMODER BOLE.
May 29.

Simla.—The Select Committee on the Transfer of Property Bill and the supplementary bill concluded to-day detailed consideration of clauses after eleven sittings held during the three weeks that the members of the Committee have been here. Though the bill is a contentious measure, all changes have been carried unanimously.—A. P.

LOVELY HAIR

Can be yours if you use this preparation.

Used every morning, Evans' Limes and Glycerine makes your hair look lovely and it stays combed throughout the day. Evans' Limes and Glycerine is quickly effective, because it directly attacks the causes of falling hair—dandruff and poor scalp circulation—these, Doctors say, cause most hair loss and baldness.

Begin using Evans' Limes and Glycerine to-day and see that you use it every morning. You can buy it at any Chemist or Bazar. Always look for the red seal and the name EVANS on the bottle.

EVANS' LIMES & GLYCERINE

Manufactured by:—
EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Earache

is veritable torment. Of course, a doctor must be consulted, but immediate relief may be obtained by taking

CAFIASPIRIN

which is the most effective remedy ever known for controlling pain, and has at the same time a mildly stimulative action. It does not harm heart or kidneys.

For protection from imitations, take care that every tablet, tube or "Envelope" is stamped with the Bayer Cross.

BAYER

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, well-nourished hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 2/- & 2/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

So it is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 31 1929

ADVANCE KHADDAR

—:o:—

OCTROI DUTY REMOVED

SURAT MUNICIPALITY'S WELCOME MOVE

SURAT, May 29.

The Surat Municipality at its general meeting yesterday evening under the presidency of its Vice-President, Mr. Nathelal Choksey adopted a resolution exempting Khaddar cloth, handspun and hand-woven in India and certified as such by the All-India Spinners' Association, from Octroi duty.—A. P.

MILL STRIKE DEVELOPMENT

TWO MILLS STOP WORK

A new development which threatens to assume serious proportions has just taken place in the Bombay Mill Strike situation. It is strongly believed that a number of workers who had gone back to the mills are again rallying round the "Red Flag" Union in another endeavour to get their demands granted from the mill-owners. On Thursday morning when over a thousand workers of the Jam group (two) of mills struck work after having received their wages. Both these mills were working on Wednesday with a complement of 1,750 workers but on Thursday morning only about a hundred workers presented themselves for work with the result that one of the mills had to be closed down and another had to work partially. At the same time some decline in the attendance of some other mills was also noticeable. This sudden turn in the situation is attributed to the intense campaign of picketing and propaganda carried on by the Red Flag Union.

With the exception of the Jam Mill most of the mills in the city remained open, but as stated above some of them worked with depleted number of workers.

"DON'T BETRAY RED FLAG."

In the meantime the last steamer for coast-line villages left on Thursday with about 800 strikers. On account of the monsoon there will be no more steamers and thus the exodus will now come to a stop. The Girni Kamgar Union in a leaflet headed "Strike work again. Stop all mills immediately. United action will bring you victory", says that the attendance in mills is again dwindling at an enormous rate and all the mills will again stop. The men had gone back to mills only with a view to obtain their wages and now the opportunity had come for them to exert their united will. It exhorts the workers not to betray the "Red Flag" which was the only body which championed the cause of workers.

A leader of the Girni Kamgar Union told a "Chronicle" representative that they had funds enough to carry on the strike for two months more during which time they intended to distribute doles regularly.

Calcutta.—Mr. Morison, tea planter, Sylhet, has been admitted to Calcutta Presidency General Hospital with accidental gunshot wound received during duck-shooting.—Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

TRIBAL FIGHTING CONTINUES

—:o:—

Lawlessness in Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, May 30.

A caravan of Shinwaris, containing 15 pro-Baccha Kabulis, which left Peshawar after the Id, is reported to have been looted in the Khugiana country. This very caravan had previously left for Kabul via Parachinar, but was looted 'enronte' and forced to return to Peshawar.

Two rival Khans of Lalpura (near Dakka) are fighting each other. Both have suffered heavy casualities. The Mulla of Chaknaur tried to intervene, but without success.

On account of ex-King Amanullah's flight, lawlessness and fighting have become rampant in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan.—Free Press

MARRIAGE A BAR TO MATRICULATION EXAM.

—:o:—

ANOTHER LAHORE COLLEGE DECISION

LAHORE, May 29.

The School Board of the Punjab University have passed a resolution that no male married candidate except those married before 1st April 1930 or who are at the time of marriage not less than eighteen years, shall be admitted to the matriculation and school leaving certificate examination after the examination of 1931. Such candidates may apply for permission to appear as private candidates only from the examination to be held in 1932.—A. P.

MANMAD BOMB EXPLOSION CASE

—:o:—

NASIK, May 29.

Arguments were concluded to-day for the prosecution and defence before the District and Sessions Judge of Nasik and four assessors, in the Manmad Bomb explosion case. The accused in this case, Harendra Bhabdeo Bhattacharji and Manmohan Biresherar Gupta are charged with committing or abetting one another in commission of offences under sections 4A and 6 of the Explosive substances Act 128 of the Indian Railways Act read with sec. 109 of the I.P.C. and of 19F. of the Indian Arms Act.

After deliberation of over half an hour the four assessors returned and gawe their opinion, which was evenly divided in respect of the second accused. With regard to the first accused all the four were of the opinion that he was guilty of all the three charges. As to the second accused two assessors gave a verdict of "guilty" while the remaining two were of opinion that he was "not guilty" on all the charges. Judgment will be delivered on Tuesday next.

PASSENGERS OFFER IDENTIFICATION

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

In connection with the missing shopkeeper's murder postmortem of headless body conducted at Monghyr, it is stated, shows that the head was severed from the trunk after the man had been killed as there was no bleeding. The cause of the death is supposed to be crushing the chest, several ribs being broken. A number of passengers who travelled in the same compartment are reported, to have come here for identification purposes.—A. P.

ANGLO-AMERICAN IRAQ AGREEMENT

—:o:—

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA

LONDON, May 29.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-American Iraq Agreement is broadly similar to the Anglo-Turkish-Iraq treaty three years ago. The idea apparently existing in America, expressed in yesterday's Washingtons message, [illegible] Treaty involves a new [illegible]ch regard to the oil [illegible]roneous as this has been settled in the Iraq Government concessions to the Turkish Petroleum Company in 1924 under which British, Dutch, American and French interests received 23-3/4 per cent. each remaining five per cent. being given to private individual.—Reuter.

EDITOR'S HOUSE AND OFFICE SEARCHED

—:o:—

PUNJAB POLICE RAID

PESHAWAR CITY, May 30.

Punjab Police last evening searched the office of the newspaper "Hamdard-i-Afghan" and the House of its editor Mr. Abdulwadded Adhar, in connection with the case against the newspaper. It is reported they carried away a proscribed copy of "Hamdad-i-Afghan."—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Miss Shome, Inspectress of Schools, Dacca, travelling to Calcutta by the E. B. Rly., was the latest victim to train theft. She was robbed of a hand bag containing money, gold wrist watch and trinkets in a first class compartment.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. IN BOMBAY

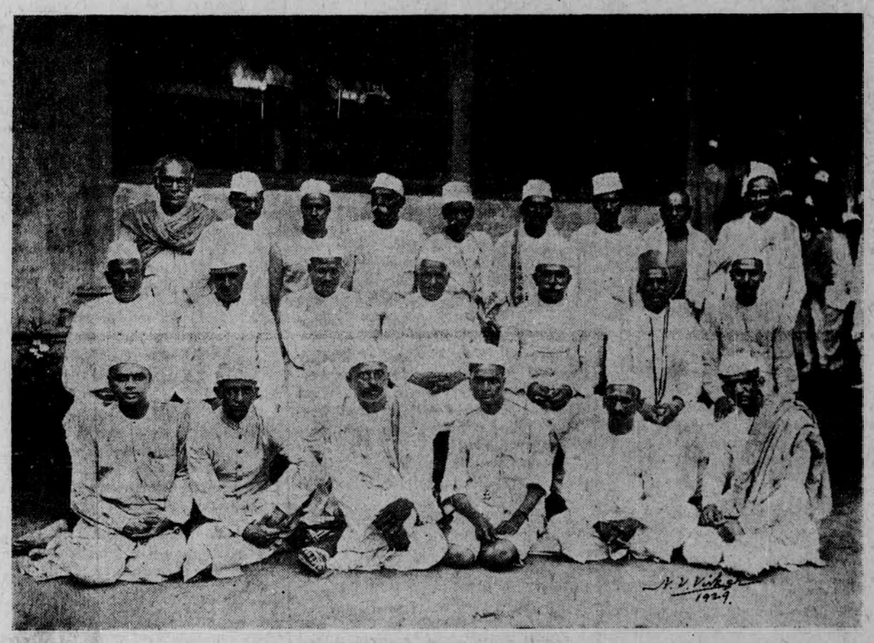

Photo by N. V. Virkar.

Group photo of the members of the A. I. C. C. which held its sessions last week in Bombay. In the centre is seen Pandit Motilal Nehru with Dr. Ansari on the right and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on the left.

(Top). Birds of a feather—Fraulein Jenny Jugo enthusiastically receives the news that her Cadillac had won the first prize in the automobile beauty contest at the famous Berlin Avus track.

(Below). California's 1929 licence plate is a distinctive Colour Combination of Yellow Numerals against a black back ground. Dons featured in Paramount pictures, Hill, shown attaching the plate to one of the new buicks.

AMANULLAH'S STATEMENT TO "CHRONICLE"

(Continued from page 1.)

rent turn I had to fall back upon Mokkor my headquarters.

PREFER EXILE TO CIVIL WAR.

I attempted to remove the misunderstanding by peaceful means, but it had already spread as far as Kalat and the tribes in the area had been affected by the same. Accordingly with a view to improving the state of affairs I had to come back to Kalat, where I again tried my best to remove the confusion by methods of persuasion but unfortunately they did not prove successful. I apprehended lest there should be a restarting of bloodshed between the whole of the Ghilzais and the Duranni tribes. I have never the idea that just to regain my sovereignty, I should allow and be the cause of sanguinery civil war. Owing to this principle I relinquished the throne and left Afghanistan.

NEVER BEEN DEFEATED.

Throughout this campaign my army has not encountered any force that could withstand it or get a victory over it. Although the tribes on our way, especially the Andars violating their oath and pledges, in large numbers attacked my forces, but they could not stand more than an hour or two against us and ultimately broke and fled. This shows that our forces have never been defeated by the enemy and that not in a single action has my army retreated or stepped backwards.

COUNTRY ABOVE PERSONAL GLORY.

I again repeat that it was only my principles and repugnance for bloodshed which has obliged me to renounce my throne and be an exile from my country. It was never my desire to allow the Afghan nation to fight among themselves to their own ruin for my personal advantage.

TREACHERY RESPONSIBLE FOR MY RETURN.

This was the reason for my unexpected arrival at Chaman. I emphatically contradict the rumour that owing to the defeat of my forces I left Afghanistan. It is absolutely baseless. I consider myself unsuccessful because of the treachery and faithlessness of the tribes mentioned above.

MY PRINCIPLES MUST TRIUMPH.

Although personally I was unsuccessful, my principles will never be a failure in Afghanistan; for I am sure that during the ten years of my hard labour and efforts I have at least succeeded in developing a mentality that will never allow Afghanistan to remain in this condition.

RELIGION—A MASK FOR SELF-INTEREST.

I therefore, left the field to those who pretend to be champions of religion and adduce it an excuse for their self-interest and thus have reduced Afghanistan to its present plight. Everyone is well aware of the condition of Kabul and how the religion is treated there. It will soon be known that behind the scene there was nothing but self-interest and ignorance otherwise the cause of religion has nothing in common with the existing condition of affairs in Afghanistan.

GLOBE TROTTERS REACH CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Leaving Weismar, East Germany, in October with about Rs. 30 in their pockets, Miss Schmidt, Otto Rosenkrauz and Arisaigner globe-trotters, arrived in Calcutta yesterday walking through Austria, Hungari, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Iraq, partly maintaining themselves by selling pictures and writing for the press. The chief object is to study the people of the different countries.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Mahamahopadhyaya Bhagabat Kumar Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Hooghly College, is the first incumbent appointed as Ashutosh Professor of Sanskrit, recently created in memory of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Miss Murphy and Miss Shield were the first lady passengers to travel by air from Siliguri to Calcutta.—Free Press.

DR. BESANT'S WARNING

—:o:—

Boycott of British Goods Tells

LANCASHIRE FOR DOMINION STATUS TO INDIA!

MADRAS, May 30.

In a special interview to the London correspondent of the "Hindu", Dr. Annie Besant expressed regret that owing to Continental engagements she was unable to take part in the British general elections. But, in any event, the omission of India from the programmes of all parties, would make it impossible for her to assist any of them. She said that it was deplorable that with a few honourable exceptions, British politicians cared very little about what happened to India, unless it affected England.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

She was informed, however, that the boycott of British goods had affected Lancashire trade very seriously, and self-interest might lead that important country to throw its influence on the side of Dominion Status for India.

NOT HOPEFUL OF LABOUR.

She did not think that Labour would get a clear majority in the elections, and all the parties would probably persist in refusing to deal with the Indian problem until the Simon Commission had made their Report.

SIMON IMPRESSED BY BOYCOTT.

Dr. Besant is as strongly opposed as ever to any co-operation with that body, and is informed on good authority that Sir John Simon and his colleagues were much impressed by their failure to induce any outstanding Indian to give evidence before them. She is also credibly informed that a minority report is practically certain.

She would maintain opposition to any constitution short of Dominion Status, though she admits that the disagreement between Hindus and Muslims is a serious obstacle. She is hopeful of a substantial unity being achieved.—Free Press.

SHINING IN GREATER GLORY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Amanullah in his exile from his Kingdom and in his privations and sufferings is shining in greater glory and has become dearer to all lovers of Asia's freedom like Gandhi in Yeravada jail and Sun Yet Sen and Zaghul Pasha in their exiles from China and Egypt. Pandit Motilal Nehru has truly expressed India's deep sympathy and love for its noble guests at the Taj Mahal hotel as its accredited spokesman when he sent to King Amanulla and his noble Queen the beautifully decorated basket of flowers with the respectful regards of the Indian National Congress. All India prays to God that Amanullah may soon regain his throne to fulfil his life mission. But whether as King or exile he will have his place in History among the great martyrs for freedom and truth. For the time being there is no doubt that the efforts of interested parties and their tools to bring about the disintegration of Afghanistan by driving away its great ruler have been attended with success. But we have no doubt whatever that these successes will only be temporary and that the country will soon become a united strong, and free nation by the blessings of the Great God in whose hands lies the destiny of individuals as well as of nations.—Yours, etc.,

A. KALESWARA RAO, M.L.C.
And Member All India Congress Committee, Berwada.

"INSPECTOR-GENERAL OVERWORKED"

—:o:—

SUPERVISION INADEQUATE SERVICE IMPROPERLY ORGANISED

JAILS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FINDINGS

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The report has been published of the Jails Enquiry Committee consisting of Sir Lewis Stuart, Pandit Jagat Narain and Mr. Hydiat Husain. The Committee has found that the Inspector-General is overworked and has not sufficient opportunity to exercise supervision. Superintendents of Central Prisons have not sufficient time to attend to district jails which are usually left to Civil Surgeons who usually have no time to perform the duties satisfactorily. Superior and subordinate staff and warders are overworked and underpaid, and their work is not always satisfactory. Too much is left to the convict officials. In conclusion they say supervision is inadequate and the service is not properly organised. Insufficient attention is paid to education of juvenile prisoners and vocational training. Among the remedies suggested are an increase and reorganisation of the staff, and abolition of the appointment of convict warders, and improved system of classification of prisoners and forms of labour, better treatment of prisoners and an increase of reformative influence in various ways. Indian members condemn racial descrimination.—A. P.

FRENCH AIRMEN REACH TEHERAN

—:o:—

LONDON, May 28.

Teheran.—French airmen Aracharad and Rignaeu have arrived here.—Reuter.

"MAC" SMOKES AFTER ONE MONTH

—:o:—

PREMIER TAKES SIR HERBERT SAMUEL BY SURPRISE

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Baldwin during his tour of Lancashire, speaking at Darwen where Sir Herbert Samuel was fighting for the Liberals, said:—"I don't myself see many Liberal victories, so I thought I would like to see a place where the Liberals are so certain of winning."

Later, on the outskirts of Blackburn, Mr. Baldwin met a car decorated with Liberal colours in which Sir Herbert Samuel was seated. Mr. Baldwin waved a friendly greeting. Sir Herbert Samuel, evidently taken by surprise, slowed down and returned the greeting.

Mr. Baldwin amused an agricultural audience at Ormskirk by saying that if a cartload of marigolds and swedes were turned out in the Commons, half the Labourites would not know which was which.

Mr. MacDonald speaking at Seaham said, that to conserve his voice he had not smoked for a month, "but I will smoke to-night."—Reuter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL EXTENDED

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 30.

A Gazette Extraordinary published this afternoon announces the extension of the life of the present Punjab Council which is not to be dissolved in October next. Question of the necessity of making formal order in this connection for further period will be considered by the Governor later and formal announcement made before 4th January 1930, the date on which the term of the existing Council normally expires.—Free Press.